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GONCHAROV DEFENDS CRITICISM OF NEUTRON BOMB

LD102028 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb, TASS--TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The intention of the new U.S. administration to speed up the production of neutron weapons and to press for their development in Western Europe, the intention that was expressed a few days ago by new U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger, could not but evoke immediate reaction in European countries, in the east and the west of the continent, since this question is very important and this intention is very dangerous. The attitude to Weinberger's statement was immediately expressed by state and political figures, by the mass media (these were mostly negative attitudes). The TASS comment came swiftly and was unambiguous. The commentary circulated by TASS stressed, specifically, that the implementation of these plans by Washington can only aggravate sharply the international situation, and involve the world in a further heightening of the arms race with all the dangerous consequences to follow and with a heightened risk for densely populated West European countries.

The stand of our agency called forth, in its turn, a swift and rather strange reaction of the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA. It published a commentary of its correspondent in Moscow V. Zucconi, concerning the commentary by TASS.

Assuming the stance of a prophet the aforementioned signor declares: "From Moscow's first reaction it is easy to conclude that in the weeks ahead we shall witness Moscow's amassed campaign against the inclusion of the neutron bomb in the European arsenal of NATO." And he adds with a wise air that the aim of the TASS commentary is to "move West European countries and thus to mobilise Western Europe once more against the neutron bomb, the way it was done in 1978."

This intention seems extremely insidious to Zucconi: Don't you see, it is sought to deprive Western Europe of such a pleasure! Going by the article in CORRIERE DELLA SERA, the neutron bomb is just wonderful. Making a reference to U.S. military circles, V. Zucconi dwells at length on the bomb's "merits": If Soviet tanks invade a Western country, such as, for instance, Italy, their crews will be destroyed by neutron weapons, while Italian cities will remain intact.

It is clear that the very mention by the Milan newspaper of the idea of "Soviet tanks" in Italy is provocative and ill-intentioned. As is known, Soviet tanks were never in Italy's territory and there are no plans at all to send them there. And it should be noted that tanks of the army of the Italian Fascist Duce Mussolini passed over Soviet land in the years of World War Two, causing destruction and death of Soviet people.

Raising such a hypothetical question with an innocent look, Signor Zucconi passes over in silence another question: Why the neutron bomb, "destroying crews of Soviet tanks," which, he believes, will reach Italy, will not affect peaceful people of the same Italian cities--maybe Zucconi's parents, brothers and sisters and his other close or distant relatives, if he has such.

And another question: Does the signor who arrived in Moscow from Italy believe that the countries against whom the West intends to use neutron weapons will not take due measures in answer to the West's equipping itself with neutron weapons?

The Italian newspaper and its Moscow correspondent are by-passing many other natural questions, above all, the main one, as to who has the initiative in launching the new undertaking dangerous for peace in Europe. This stand of CORRIERE DELLA SERA can be assessed only as playing into the hands of the Pentagon, encouraging its sinister plans. It is precisely these plans, and not the striving to rebuff them, that are dangerous for the states of both Western and Eastern Europe. We are convinced of this and will, therefore, continue exposing these plans.

As to the Soviet Union, it is prepared now, just as yesterday, to go as far in the matters of arms restriction as the West will be prepared to go.

SOVIET DELEGATE SEES 'BASIS' FOR POSITIVE WORK

LD102048 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Geneva, 10 Feb, TASS--The general discussion is continuing at the Disarmament Committee. Addressing today's session the USSR representative stressed that this body was faced with the task of pressing for the attainment of accords in the field of limiting the arms race and disarmament on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Since the nuclear arms race poses the biggest danger to peace, the speaker said, the Soviet Union stands for the speediest commencement of talks on terminating the production of nuclear arms and liquidating stockpiles of these arms. The USSR wants the committee to play an active role in the solution of the tasks of the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and supports the proposal to set up a special working group on this matter. Its work could be productive given the participation in it of all nuclear powers. Much attention should be given to the prohibition of chemical weapons and also of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation, including radiological weapons.

The USSR representative condemned the attempts to revive plans of manufacturing neutron weapons and deploying them on the territory of West European countries. He said the USSR was for the prohibition of this weapon on the international scale. The committee is also to busy itself with the drafting of an all-embracing program of disarmament.

In the Soviet delegation's opinion a certain basis exists, created first of all thanks to the efforts of the socialist and other peaceloving states, for the attainment of positive shifts in the committee's work. Thereby it would make a contribution to the work of the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Today's meeting was also addressed by representatives of Japan, Yugoslavia, Canada, Nigeria and Romania.

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE CONTINUES ITS WORK IN DELHI

Proceedings Noted

LD101328 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Feb, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev's message to the non-aligned countries has aroused great interest amidst the participants in the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference here, now in its second day, and has been circulated as an official document of the meeting.

The heads of delegations of 13 countries spoke at the morning plenary session today. They touched upon questions of strengthening the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement, stepping up the struggle for peace, against the intrigues of American imperialism and its Israeli accomplices. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, sharply criticised the subversive activity of international imperialism, headed by the United States, against the Non-Aligned Movement. He said Washington's aim was to strive for world domination through setting up so-called spheres of influence, building war bases and through the nuclear arms race.

Kabul Daily Cited on Work

LD101306 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 10 Feb, TASS--The non-aligned foreign ministers' conference in Delhi was convened at a time when imperialism and the forces of hegemonism seek to split the Nonaligned Movement after they have created an explosive situation in the Indian Ocean region and in the Middle East, the Kabul NEW TIMES writes. Such unsavory actions are a threat to the unity of the movement and designed to weaken its role.

In this context, the newspaper denounces the provocative imperialist attempts to impose the so-called "Afghan question" upon the Delhi conference.

The Kabul NEW TIMES points out that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its capacity as a lawful and equal member of the Nonaligned Movement, strives for the maintenance of peace in the region and for peaceful coexistence with neighboring countries. Afghan leaders have declared more than once that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does not create a threat to any country and is not going to intervene in the internal affairs of other peoples. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan advanced constructive peaceable proposals for the normalisation of relations with Pakistan and India.

The newspaper also emphasizes that the limited contingent of Soviet troops, stationed in Afghanistan at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in conformity with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, goodneighborhood and cooperation for the repulsion of foreign aggression, will be withdrawn as soon as the causes of its presence cease to exist, i.e. after the complete discontinuation of foreign aggression against Afghanistan.

The build-up by American imperialism of armed forces in the Persian Gulf region, the Kabul NEW TIMES says, constitutes a threat to the countries of southwest Asia which are members of the Nonaligned Movement. Such a build-up of forces and also the military and political strategy of imperialism in that region runs counter to the aims and purposes of the Nonaligned Movement.

In conclusion the newspaper expresses the hope that in a situation of aggravation of tension in the world, the participants in the Delhi conference with good will and most sincerely will consider the questions on the agenda of the forum, will express their desire for the development of friendship between countries, for the strengthening of peace, for democracy, social justice and progress.

REPORT DELAYED: CHON TU-HWAN VISIT 'UNSPOILED'

LD101400 Moscow RASS in English 1315 GMT 10 Feb 81

["Fresh Specimen of Hypocrisy: Commentary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 10 Feb, TASS--If even the official report sent by the U.S. State Department on Monday to the U.S. Congress Foreign Relations Committee admits that the situation in the field of civil rights in South Korea in 1980 "sharply deteriorated", one can easily imagine what terrible arbitrary rule and violence is in fact perpetrated by the new head of the Seoul regime Chon Tu-hwan, who came to power last year. Characteristically, the present U.S. administration has intentionally delayed the publication of this report in order not to spoil the red carpet reception accorded to its Seoul favourite. The recent Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the USA, and the Korean dictator has been the first high-ranking foreign guest to be hosted by the new U.S. President, has once again exposed the pharisaical nature of Washington's "concern" for human rights. Official Washington did not stint assurances as regards a further "strengthening of confidence" and "broadening assistance" to the Seoul regime, which has as a matter of fact elevated terror to the status of state policy.

NEUTRON BOMB COMMENTS CAUSE 'PROFOUND ALARM'

LD101609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Neutron Bomb Again"]

[Text] Following U.S. President Reagan and newly-confirmed Secretary of State A. Haig, the new U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has also held a press conference. The Pentagon chief's utterances were in the same mainstream as the statements by the leader and one of the leading figures of the Republican administration. Weinberger developed the theme of toughening U.S. foreign policy and argued for a course toward accelerating the arms race and undermining detente.

The defense secretary's statements contained additional details. Confirming his chief's words regarding Washington's intention to build up the military presence in the Near East and announcing a further increase in the Pentagon's budget, he turned to the question of the neutron bomb. Weinberger said that the Carter administration's decision in 1978 to defer the production and deployment of the neutron weapon was wrong and that the Republican administration intends to revive plans to produce neutron bombs and deploy them on the territory of West European countries.

About 3 years ago Washington had to retreat against its will. The proposed Pentagon gift in the form of "enhanced radiation warheads," which kill everything living but leave buildings intact, aroused a storm of protest. Sensible politicians in the capitals of the Western part of the "old continent" could not fail to heed public feelings. The transatlantic sowers of thermonuclear death retreated, but they did not abandon their plans. Now we have a new attempt to impose dangerous weapons on the world.

Praising the neutron bomb, Weinberger said that it would give the United States "the opportunity to strengthen theater nuclear forces." A dangerous interconnection can thus be traced between the decision NATO previously imposed on the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and the galvanization of plans to produce and deploy neutron weapons.

The aggressive militarist speeches emanating from the banks of the Potomac cannot fail to generate profound alarm among the world public. The peoples do not want to be silent extras playing out a dangerous show in accordance with the transatlantic hegemonists' scenario.

MEDIA CRITICISM OF TERRORISM ALLEGATIONS CITED

LD101439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS 3 February roundup: "Fitting Rebuff for Dirty Campaign"]

[Text] The TASS statement about the new campaign being mounted in the United States--a campaign hostile to the Soviet Union, to which its organizers ascribe complicity in "international terrorism"--has elicited wide reaction abroad. The foreign press is giving detailed accounts of this statement and commenting on it. Many papers are noting that the campaign begun by Washington is aimed at bringing about a return to the dangerous cold war period.

Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG stresses that the claims of officials in Washington and American propaganda regarding Soviet "complicity" in international terrorism are a crude and malevolent deception. "The Soviet leadership," London's THE TIMES writes, "has categorically stated that it has always been opposed to the theory and practice of terrorism, which is alien to Soviet people's world outlook."

In its commentary West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes that Washington's verbal attacks on the Soviet Union immediately after the new administration's arrival in power are reminiscent of the Carter administration's first days in office. Carter tried to use a campaign over the issue of human rights to force the Soviet Union onto the ideological defensive. However, the attempt was not successful. Now too there is little hope of R. Reagan and his administration being able to achieve anything by means of this sort of frontal attack on the USSR--the attacks are more likely to cause embarrassment among the U.S. European allies. Political observers, the paper remarks, cannot help noting that all the resounding talk from Washington is merely impeding the normal development of international relations.

Commenting on A. Haig's speech, France's L'HUMANITE writes: "You might think we were hearing American propaganda from the time when more than half a million American soldiers were trying to destroy Vietnam using napalm and defoliants while the USSR was discharging its duty of solidarity with respect to a people fighting for freedom. Has the colonel in the Saigon expeditionary corps learned nothing on his way to the White House and does he still lump together the national liberation movement and terrorism?"

The statement R. Reagan delivered at his first press conference as U.S. President, Algeria's ASH-SHA'B notes, was essentially an announcement of a return to the cold war period and of the intention to pursue a "position of strength" policy. His remark that the Soviet Union is seeking to create a single world communist state shows that the American President has not understood the nature of the world revolutionary transformations, which are the result of the people's struggle for national independence. The paper stresses that "the USSR makes a clear distinction between terrorist organizations and organizations struggling against reactionary regimes that receive American weapons and Western financial aid."

R. Reagan's statement about the Soviet Union and international detente, Beirut's AN-NIDA' writes, has evoked resolute condemnation among Lebanese political circles and the press. It is astonishing, the newspaper stresses, that the head of the White House should begin his era with accusations against the USSR and that this should happen just a few hours before American-produced aircraft made an incursion into Lebanese airspace and made barbarous strikes against our homes, killing women, children and old people. To what effrontery do you need to descend to accuse the USSR when the whole world and the history of mankind's development bear witness to American imperialism's most abominable crimes in the Arab world and in other parts of the world, crimes committed with the sole aim of ensuring U.S. dominance and influence over oppressed peoples and especially the developing countries, the paper writes indignantly.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S 'NEW BEGINNING' VIEWED

LD101655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes': "Challenging Start"]

[Text] Not being in America, it is hard to imagine the outburst of emotions--both genuine and skillfully aroused--accompanying, to judge from reports being received, the happy outcome of the affair of the American hostages in Iran, which dragged on for 444 days, but the job of imaginging it is made considerably easier for those who, being on the other side of the ocean (like the author of these lines), observed the finale of another, no less famous affair. I mean the return to America in February 1973 of the American military pilots who had bombed North Vietnam, been shot down from its skies, been taken prisoner and spent whole years in captivity. The problem of the prisoners of war then was elevated to the same sensational and emotional heights as the problem now of the diplomats taken hostage. In just the same way they were the object of their compatriots' sincere sympathy and of a calculating political game, and in just the same way the giant American news and propaganda machine forgot about all other news for a while when the first batch of pilots released from captivity flew from Hanoi to Clark AFB in the Philippines in order to proceed from there to San Francisco and further.

Of course, there are no absolute comparisons. The first necessary reservation consists in the fact that in one case it was a question of air pirates who had invaded foreign skies in a war which had not even been declared, while the second is a case of the fate of diplomats arrested and detained for a long time in violation of the norms of international law. But this reservation does not abolish the political similarity between the two homecomings to the United States. For having made your way through the thick of emotions, you see two similar outcomes to two of Washington's major foreign policy "undertakings." One of them was in Indochina. American imperialism, hiding behind the figleaves of invitations from its Saigon puppets, undertook armed intervention, increasing it all the time, built up its expeditionary corps in Vietnam to half a million men and left 50,000 of its own soldiers and officers on the battlefield--and what was the result? They had to get out and, by agreement with the Vietnamese Government, they took away their own pilots, who had been taken prisoner, as the most precious booty of the longest American war.

The second "undertaking" was Iran, American policy with regard to that country. They gambled on the shah, who was more devoted to the Americans than to his own people, and carried out the intensified militarization of Iran with a twin purpose--to cultivate a regional gendarme in the strategically important region of the Persian Gulf, and also to secure a bridgehead on the Soviet Union's southern border. For a while this policy, which was pursued under six American presidents, was considered Washington's great success. Its seamy side was revealed in full under Jimmy Carter, upon whom the Iranian revolution fell like a political earthquake at the beginning of 1979, to be followed by the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran and its personnel at the end of 1979. And now, to conclude a long stage in American-Iranian relations, the only booty--the same as in Vietnam--is the homecoming of Americans, only this time not prisoners but hostages--taken hostage in violation of the norms of interstate conduct but as a result of the fanatical anti-American hatred aroused in Iranians by Washington's actions....

Spending his last weeks in the White House, Brzezinski liked to discourse on the three "central strategic zones" of the present-day world. The first, more stable zone is in Europe. The second is the Far East and Southeast Asia. And the third, most explosive and troubled zone is the Persian Gulf region, the Near and Middle East and southwest Asia. The past decade has recorded two crushing American failures in two "central strategic zones"--and two finales in the form of two homecomings surrounded by outbursts of patriotic passions.

Who is to blame? In America today it is once again customary and even fashionable to blame all American misfortunes on the Soviet Union. But even in an elated public climate hardly anyone will venture seriously to deny that both the aforesaid failures were the result of Washington's pernicious policy.

The question of lessons learned arises. And here, once again, one has to be reminded that there are no absolute analogies. For different and, it might be said, opposite lessons have been learned. Indochina took away the Americans' desire and taste for overseas armed interventions, created an animated debate among the ruling circles on the "limits" of American strength and influence in the world and for the first time since the war engendered even certain sentiments of "neoisolationism." For a short while, as it proved. The imperial approach and the political philosophy and practice of interventionism did not stay in the background long. In particular, the Iranian crisis stimulated the American "hawks," who suffer attacks of a kind of revanchism (both with regard to "domestic doves" and at the sight of waning U.S. influence in the world) and, of course, who bring the "Soviet threat" bugaboo to the fore.

Here they adapted the protracted hostage affair which developed, moreover, in an election year, precisely as a visual aid to convince the Americans how America is "humiliated" because it has grown "weak" and to agitate for a buildup of military strength and for its use in situations arising far from America's shores. Thus, the "Carter doctrine" was proclaimed a year ago, and they began setting up the Rapid Deployment Force and feverishly seeking bases and allies in the "third strategic zone," having deployed a naval armada in the Persian Gulf for a long stay. Taking up office on the day the hostages were released, Reagan accepted, along with his presidential duties, an extremely excited atmosphere of bellicose patriotism and chauvinism, which the new administration at once utilized by proclaiming a provocative campaign of struggle against "international terrorism" (although, if you look more closely, the deep-down source of the hostage affair was the international terrorism of the CIA, which overthrew the national Iranian government of Mossadeq in 1953).

The former president, defending himself from criticism from the right, took credit for the fact that under him U.S. military spending had once again begun to grow, having gotten over the post-Vietnam hitch, and continued to grow all the 4 years of his term in office. On his departure he left his successor to consider the draft budget for fiscal 1982, according to which the Pentagon receives almost $200 billion, or more than $200 billion given the additional appropriations. But it is not just a question of astronomic billions for war. It is a question of the overt militarization of the very concept of foreign policy. In his last message to Congress Carter directly indentifies foreign policy with military strength. He names the following as the paramount foreign policy task: "To strengthen the military might of America and of its allies and friends."

There is no trace now of the influential coalition of advocates of a cut in military spending which was active in Congress in the first half of the seventies, but still, at the sight of mounting billions, a number of commentators risk asking: What next? Not without irony they write about a "big riddle"--how will Ronald Reagan succeed in cutting taxes 10 percent this year in fulfillment of his election promise, while reducing the budgetary deficit, and at the same time show additional favor to the Pentagon? There is more to come--this is the reply given to the skeptics, making it clear that all the promises can be sacrificed except the chief promise--to "revive strong America" by building up its military muscle of every kind.

Before the new president took up office, people debated: Who is the "real" Reagan--a dogmatic conservative, as he showed himself to be in the election struggle, or a pragmatist who takes the realities of the modern world into account? We will not be in a hurry to draw final conclusions, but at his first press conference he conjured up visions of the cold war in many observers by making very crude attacks on the Soviet Union, cursing detente as a "one-way street" and leveling unjustified criticism at the SALT II treaty.

In addition, the Reagan administration has chosen the so-called struggle against "international terrorism" as a new channel for active anti-Sovietism in its foreign policy. Thus, the "new beginning" (the Reagan administration's motto) has proclaimed itself from the outset with demonstrative, ostentatious toughness and a desire for confrontation.

"There are more important things than peace. There are things for which Americans must want to fight." These words of Secretary of State Haig have attracted attention. Of course, it was no coincidence that the former general singled out both such an understanding of patriotic duty ("must want to fight") and such an unusual priority for the head of the diplomatic department ("there are more important things than peace"). The toughness now being paraded in Washington is combined with the further militarization of the U.S. foreign policy course.

The familiar thesis of the "Soviet threat" figures as justification. Alexander Haig sees the "transformation of Soviet military strength" and the fact that "the continental and basically defensive ground army has become transformed into global offensive armies" as the "chief strategic phenomenon of the postwar era," threatening the positions of America and its allies in the world. Richard Allen, the new President's assistant for national security affairs, stresses in his interviews the thesis that the Soviet military arsenal is "greatly surplus to defense needs." The groundlessness of these allegations has been mentioned repeatedly. The Soviet side has repeatedly explained authoritatively that Soviet strategic doctrine is of a strictly defensive nature. It is not out of place to point out to those who ignore these explanations the distortions of logic in which they indulge. For the Soviet Union builds its defense and its armed forces with regard to real conditions and with regard to the global nature and the global deployment of the armed forces of that country which considers that it has a right to "defend itself" right on the Soviet borders, everywhere proclaiming regions of its "vitally important interests." The name of this country is the United States of America. And, of course, it is not its place, with its hundreds of military bases and hundreds of thousands of soldiers thousands of miles from American shores, to level at the Soviet Union the rebukes which are issuing from the new makers of American foreign policy.

But in the end, as more than sufficient experience shows, arguments cannot be resolved by means of the arms race--this is impossible and dangerous. The same old negotiating table remains as the only acceptable way out promising success. At the time of the "changing of the guard" in Washington Moscow is displaying a high sense of responsibility by rebuffing the new anti-Soviet campaign and at the same time urging the new administration to tackle really important matters in the sphere of organizing Soviet-American relations and normalizing the international situation as a whole. The Soviet Union stands for active efforts aimed at the positive development of relations between the two countries, while not canceling out what has already been achieved round the diplomatic table and not breaking the fundamental principles on which, in particular, the SALT II treaty was concluded.

Given the mutual desire, there is somewhere for the two sides to apply the principle of constructive cooperation in the name of peace.

Haig called the eighties a "decade of crisis." It is generally held that the region of greatest crisis is the Near and Middle East and southwest Asia. Washington intends not to weaken but to strengthen the American military presence in the Persian Gulf region,and the same Haig is telling senators that the United States is prepared to fight there "alone" if the West European allies refuse to go to war together with Washington. Again dramatic emphasis on the fact that American "must want to fight."

Meanwhile, important Soviet proposals addressed to all interested parties on the demilitarization of the Persian Gulf region lie on the international diplomatic table. They are advantageous to everyone. For the states located in the region they provide for guarantees of sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the nonaligned status.

For states dependent on oil supplies from this region the Soviet proposals promise the continuation of normal trading and the normal functioning of marine communications. Finally, by rejecting the creation of foreign military bases, the deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and the use or threat of force, the zone of conflicts and potential global confrontation becomes a zone of stability and security.

And so, we have before us an earnest peace initiative, displayed at a necessary time and touching on the destiny of an economically and strategically paramount region. But what happened? No clear response from the former American administration. How can one fail to remember here those commentators who called the "suspension of the dialogue" between the United States and the USSR the most dangerous feature of last year. Will the new American leadership show the seriousness of approach which the Soviet initiative deserves?

In his farewell radio and television address to the nation Carter pointed to the growing influence of various "groups" protecting their own "special interests" to the detriment of the national interest as "an alarming factor in American political life." As is his wont, he did not indicate either the groups by name or their political thrust. And yet, as much as 20 years ago Dwight Eisenhower, another outgoing president taking his leave of the Americans, also showed concern about pernicious "factionalism" in national life and pointed without embarrassment to the most dangerous group formation--the "military-industrial complex." In fact, it was then that this term itself was coined. "Disarmament based on mutual respect and trust is the pressing demand of the time," Eisenhower said at the time. "We must learn how to settle differences jointly, not by force of arms but by relying on man's reason and setting ourselves noble goals."

Recalling these words in America at the beginning of 1981, the liberal commentator Anthony Lewis writes: "Anyone who spoke like that today would be accused of 'spinelessness' and 'blindness' by the 'hawks,' who are gaining ever increasing influence."

He is not far from the truth. The "military-industrial complex" is now more influential than ever, and it sets the tone in U.S. public life, having absorbed or using as fellow-travelers the proliferating neoconservative and religious organizations of the so-called "moral majority," which, for all its diversity, is united by demands for a return not only to traditional "American values" but also to America's "traditional" role as a world policeman.

Nonetheless, at the start of the "New Beginning" it is useful to recall that in fact there is no way (sensible way!) other than "disarmament based on mutual respect and trust," other than awareness of the need to "learn how to settle differences jointly."

WASHINGTON 'MUST OBSERVE' EXISTING COMMITMENTS

AU101825 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 7 Feb 81 p 3

[Special report by Valentin Zorin, USSR radio and television commentator--by telephone from Moscow on 6 February]

[Text] Recently, the Americans as well as international public opinion have literally been showered with a torrent of words and verbose declarations from Washington. The readers of the daily NARODNA MLADEZH are certainly familiar with the premature statements of highly placed representatives of the new Republican administration, as well as with assertions about the "necessity" of a certain "firmness" in relations with the socialist countries. Your readers have certainly heard about the preposterous accusation that the socialist countries allegedly support international terrorism. This is why I will not dwell on these so-called"conclusions", since everything is so far clear in this respect...

I would instead like to tell you something else. All these verbose torrents of words coincided with Ronald Reagan's inaugural address in which he proclaimed the "New Beginning" as his main slogan.

This is not the first Washington administration to submit variations on the same subject: President Roosevelt had his "New Deal", President Kennedy spoke about "New Frontiers" and now there is Reagan with his "New Beginning".

The obvious questions arises: Why is it that almost every newly elected U.S. president declares his wish to make a new beginning? Perhaps because it means a public declaration in the fact of U.S. and worldwide public opinion, that everything has been a failure and wrong in the past and that a drastic change for the better is needed?

As a matter of fact, if things had worked out well, if the administrations succeeding each other in the United States had fulfilled the pledges they assumed during the election campaigns, it would hardly make any sense to speak about a new beginning every time new people assume power in Washington. Innovations are justified only in cases when the initiatives of the past have not justified the hopes placed in them.

One more question arises for anyone who hears about "new frontiers" and "new beginnings." To what extent can one presume that the new beginning will prove more successful than the beginnings of the previous administrations? The fact alone that each newly elected president in the United States proposes something "new," implying the failure of former initiatives, also implies there is no guarantee that the new initiatives will be more fortunate and more successful.

Let us deal with another aspect of this problem. There is no doubt that a new administration has the full moral justification to advance new ideas--its own ideas--which, in accordance with the epoch, are likely to solve the difficult existing problems. This, however, by no means signifies that each new administration begins its activities from zero. This is so, not only because every new administration assumes the heavy burden of problems inherited from its predecessors, but also because the principle of continuity in politics, particularly in foreign policy, is inevitable and obligatory for the normal functioning of mutual relations among states.

Legal experts in ancient times worked out one of the basic principles of international law which has not lost its validity. It reads in Latin: "Facta sunt servanda"--which means "agreements are there to be observed." To disregard such principles means to destroy the foundations of international law and to deprive all interstate relations of their legal basis. There are actually numerous examples, including very recent ones, when a newly elected U.S. administration has tried to behave as if it were not linked by any agreements and commitments signed and assumed by its predecessors. It is sufficient to recall how President Carter, who ended his political career in a rather unglorious manner, tried, in the first week of his administration, to disregard important agreements on relations with the Soviet Union assigned by two of his precedessors. In the long run, Carter was obliged, after a considerable and irretrievable loss of time, to begin where his predecessors had stopped. Nevertheless, Washington's actions following the signing of SALT II in Vienna, once again showed that the United States does not apply the necessary sense of responsibility in dealing with international obligations assumed and does not even respect the signature of its own president.

Those who are now talking about a new beginning in Washington cannot arbitrarily assume the right of accepting or not accepting the responsibility for existing international commitments of the United States. This is the more so, because international relations cannot be based on anyone's one-sided "diktat."

Observing commitments assumed in relation to one country or another--is only one aspect of the issue although its a most important one. The other aspect is, that in signing one or the other agreement, the sides have to base themselves on existing facts and on an existing balance of forces, upon the readiness to take into consideration objectively existing facts, even if the facts are not to their liking.

ANICHKIN ASSESSES REAGAN'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY

LD101623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 5

[O. Anichkin article: "To Please the Monopolies"]

[Text] When Ronald Reagan was conducting his election campaign, not only was he lavish with promises to lead the U.S. economy out of the impasse, but he tried in every way to make the Americans believe him.

However, as soon as the President took his seat in the White House and came face to face with how serious the country's economic problems are, things immediately took on a familiar pattern. Perhaps the election promises are not yet consigned to oblivion, but amendments are already being made to them--and fundamental ones at that. That, incidentally, is what has happened before, under other administrations.

Economic realities are indeed so serious that the alarm is being sounded by economists who predict their long-term nature and also, in particular, by those strata of the country's population who themselves feel the growing deprivations and burdens. In 1980 the U.S. national income, according to some assessments, fell 1-2 percent compared with 1979. Inflation reached an annual rate of 12.7 percent. The number of people who have lost their jobs reached nearly 8 million. None other than President Reagan himself stated in his recent television "address to the nation" that if all the unemployed stood in a line, the line would reach right across the country--from the coast of Maine in the eastern United States to the California coast in the west.

Key sectors of industry--motor vehicle building, metallurgical, construction--are in the throes of a profound, prolonged crisis. The United States ranks last among the developed countries in terms of the rate of increase of labor productivity.

During the new President's 2 weeks in the White House several hasty measures have been adopted, apparently with a view to demonstrating the new administration's determination to settle economic problems. These measures make it clear how economic problems will be resolved. The Council on Wage and Price Stability is abolished on the grounds that it was completely ineffective. That is probably true, since, despite all restrictions, prices rose while wages lagged severly behind their rapid growth. The President ordered the lifting of state control on oil prices, so the prices of gasoline and home heating oil immediately shot up 15 percent. In the main ordinary Americans will pay for all this, while the big corporations will "make money." It has already been calculated that oil monopolies will receive at least $10 billion more in profits.

Moreover, it is apparent from statements by high-ranking spokesmen for the new administration that it is planned to cut tax on corporation profits and individuals so as to ultimately bring about an increase in purchasing power and a revival of production. These measures are by no means new. They have been used more than once in the past by both Democrats and Republicans, but as a rule the same result has ensued: The effect has been temporary and often insignificant. Then taxes were increased again. Otherwise it was impossible to resolve the task of balancing the federal budget, which is experiencing a chronic deficit. For instance, the last fiscal year ended in a deficit of over $70 billion. The United States is evidently doomed to an unbalanced budget because there is an increase every year in the already high rate of military expenditure.

How will the problem of the failure to balance the budget be resolved?

According to American press reports a light burns in the windows of the President's economic council in Washington until late at night. There, under the leadership of Treasury Secretary D. Regan, "every day questions connected with elaborating a system for cutting the expenditure items in the budget are discussed." It is a question of a significant cut in appropriations for health care, education and social insurance and security, including pensions, grants to the unemployed and students, farmers' subsidies and assistance to the urban population.

Programs for housing construction, road building and the development of public transport are being revised.

Only military expenditure is not subject to cuts. The President informed the Americans of this in his "address to the nation."

As a result of this "budget economy" the new administration is counting on reducing inflation to 5 percent, cutting unemployment to 6 percent and achieving economic growth by 1984 (that is, by the next presidential elections).

How well justified is the White House optimism? As THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes, prominent American experts have "expressed great doubts over the possible success of Reagan's plan." That is the opinion of Walter Heller, former economic adviser to President J. Kennedy, Otto Eckstein, president of the Data Resources Company, which is engated in economic forecasting, and also other major specialists, including supporters of President Reagan.

The course of "turning the screw" and "tightening belts" which the new administration has embarked on in domestic policy is arouding protests and actions by representatives of the most diverse population groups against this attack on their vital rights.

With the help of the mass media, the administration has recently been making feverish efforts to neutralize the Americans' dissatisfaction. They are again fanning the "Soviet military threat" myth and kindling chauvinist hysteria. But all this can hardly justify such a policy, which has already suffered a fiasco many times.

AFL-CIO SEEN AS ARM OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD091434 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 9 Feb 81

["AFL-CIO: Defence of Imperialist Interests"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS--"The United States is the only capitalist country where the international activity of its national trade union centre--the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO)--is part of the government's foreign policy," writes the Soviet monthly USA: ECONOMY, POLICY, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA]. "Through the AFL-CIO the leaders of the U.S. foreign-policy establishment try to make the labour unions of the United States as well as other countries support the American imperialist policies, to struggle against the progressive forces and governments of other countries."

The article says, specifically, that the government pays the AFL-CIO more than 5 million dollars to finance the programmes of the American institute for free labour development, the main trade union organisation serving as camouflage for CIA activities. An example of the institute's activity was provided by "the participation of its staff and colleges in the preparations for the fascist coup in Chile."

"Now the AFL-CIO leaders seek to make the trade unions of the United States and other countries renounce support for the detente policy and back the arms build-up. The AFL-CIO leaders do their utmost to render the broadest support possible to 'dissidents' in socialist countries. It is not by chance that the reactionary trade union bureaucracy has taken a keen interest in the developments in Poland last autumn. Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, initiated contacts and financial and other aid to antisocialist elements in Poland...the AFL-CIO is trying to create pro-American trade unions in countries where revolutionary and democratic reforms are being introduced, such as Nicaragua, or El Salvador, and prevent a successful development of the national liberation struggle and revolutionary processes."

"The U.S. ruling circles," the monthly concludes, "are using the huge foreign policy machinery of the AFL-CIO for the struggle against peace and progress in the international trade union movement."

OPPOSITION DEMANDS JAPANESE CHIEF OF STAFF RESIGN

LD101129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "The Generals Win Out"]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Feb--Japanese opposition parties have demanded the immediate resignation of G. Takeda, chairman of the Joint Staff Council. Addressing a meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, deputies of the Japanese Socialist Party, the Japanese Communist Party and the Clean Government Party stated that a man who thinks more about the offensive functions of the army than about the defense of the country cannot be in such a high position. General Takeda's repeated calls for increased military expenditure and combat might contradict the country's peaceful Constitution and, they noted, are at variance with the government's assurances that Japan will never be a military power and could have most serious consequences for the Japanese people. The three parties' deputies refused to participate in parliamentary debates until their demands were satisfied. The resolute opposition protest was sparked off by an interview the general gave to a magazine in which he advocated the introduction of military services, a more than threefold increase in military appropriations and the use of the army "not only for defense." In the past overly bellicose generals and government figures putting forward similar ideas have been forced to quit their posts under public pressure. This time, however, the government and military department are trying to say that the military pronouncements are "Takeda's personal opinion" and, the press reports, have decided merely to "warn" the general, allowing him to continue as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

PRC INTERNAL WOES HURT ECONOMIC TIES WITH JAPAN

LD110044 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The mission with which the special representative of the Japanese Government, former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita left for Beijing today is of a very sensitive nature. He has been instructed to find out on the spot the circumstances that have brought about China's unilateral cancellation of earlier concluded contracts with a whole number of Japanese firms for the construction of industrial projects. China's untenability as a trade and economic partner has caused bitter disappointment in Japanese business circles. Japanese businessmen who only recently were anticipating considerable profits are now despondently counting losses. The value of the contracts cancelled by the Chinese side exceeds 300 billion yen. The newspaper THE JAPAN TIMES writes about this with unconcealed irritation. Whatever Beijing's explanations, it is becoming increasingly clear for the Japanese business community, and not only for the Japanese one, that the hopes for the big possibilities of the Chinese market are illusionary. The Chinese leadership, which in its time had advertised its ambitious economic programs, is now sounding the retreat. Optimistic contentions sounded as late as last summer at the session of the National People's Congress but already in December the "working conference" held in Beijing drew a totally different economic picture. The course of "adjusting the economy" had to give way to the course of "further adjustment" which might well be replaced by some other course. Who can vouch for the opposite? The latest events in China are added confirmation of the continuing power struggle in the Chinese leadership. The individual factions cannot reach agreement on the road that the economy's development should follow and on priorities. For this reason when Japanese newspapers describe the present Japanese-Chinese economic ties they well-foundedly refer to "dark clouds covering the sky". The Japanese companies have no intention whatsoever to pay for the inconsistency of the Chinese course, for the absence of stability in the definition of China's economic policy. But the matter is not only in this. When the "treaty of peace and friendship" was signed between Tokyo and Beijing two and a half years ago there was no lack of both sides of nice words about "mutual trust" and about a "new era of cooperation". The second section of the Baoshan metallurgical complex, which China intended to build with the help of Japanese firms, was even referred to as a symbol of such cooperation. Now these words have turned out to be an empty sound. As to Baoshan, it has become a symbol of the deep gap that now passes between hopes and reality, just as in the relations between the two countries in general.

BAKHTAR CONDEMNS EGYPTIAN BACKING OF REBELS

LD102052 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 10 Feb, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has strongly criticized President as-Sadat's recent decision on fresh arms supplies to counterrevolutionaries, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan. The agency has evaluated this step as one more fact of interference by the present Egyptian leadership in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The commentary points out that it is already not the first action by As-Sadat directed at support and armament of the gangs of terrorists. As has already been reported, the Afghan counter-revolutionaries have received at least a thousand Egyptian-made rifles.

The "undeclared war" against the Afghan people and its legitimate government, which is being waged by the Western countries with U.S. imperialism at their head, Chinese hegemonism, Pakistani militarism and reactionary Arab regimes is an obstacle in the way to a peaceful settlement in that part of the world. As-Sadat's decision is fresh evidence of the fact that international reaction intends to step up foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people.

Meanwhile it is well-known, that commentary points out, that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has repeatedly declared its striving for a peaceful settlement of relations with the neighbouring countries--Pakistan and Iran. This is explicitly pointed out in the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980. This is also mentioned in the message of General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the occasion of the opening in New Delhi of the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference. In full conformity with the spirit of the Nonaligned Movement the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is resolved to turn again to the neighbour countries with a call to settle the outstanding problems through political talks on the basis of goodwill, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY stresses.

KASHUBA DESCRIBES MOOD OF SOVIET SERVICEMEN IN DRA

LD101139 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Report by special correspondent G. Kashuba: "On Afghan Soil"]

[Text] The servicemen of the subunites of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in combat and political training and in service. The high political and moral state of the personnel and the servicemen's pride in our motherland's successes in implementing the plans of communist building and responsibility for the fulfillment of their patriotic and international duty are being manifested particularly powerfully now.

A party committee session is in progress. The question of the admission of Snr Lt Igor Yakovlevich Trubin as a candidate member of the CPSU is being examined. The application is read out: "... I want to greet the 26th congress of our dear party in the ranks of the communists."

Armored Company Commander Igor Yakovlevich Trubin wrote his application only after the company had withstood many crucial tests. There were shooting exercises, strenuous mountain marches. Everywhere the company showed a high level of training and organization. Senior Lieutenant Trubin was first into the firing line and onto the driving route. The majority of party committee members have been informed of this.

Nontheless the first question is about the standard of the company's training, the degree of preparedness of the commander himself, and plans for the future. Trubin describes the men in the company and their unanimous desire to bear aloft the Soviet servicemen's honor beyond the borders of their native land.

There were other questions--on participation in ideological work and in particular in explaining the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. Here he had something to say. On his initiative a thematic soiree on the subject "I am a citizen of the Soviet Union" had been held in the company. Poems by Mayakovskiy, letters from the servicemen's parents and fellow countrymen, and emotional speeches by soldiers and sergeants were heard at the soiree.

They voted unanimously for Trubin's adoption as a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

"In the past few days," Maj A. Popelyshko, a member of the party committee, says, "we have examined applications from three other officers. They are all people who have proved by deeds their right to be communists."

Many similar applications have been made in the past few days to other party organizations. I read many of them. Terse but moving documents, graphic evidence of Soviet servicemen's cohesion around the party and their readiness to make a personal contribution to the implementation of its plans.

"The party is the mind, honor and conscience of our era," was the theme of a Lenin lesson held in almost all the subunits. One such lesson described Hero of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Nekrasov, who lives in Donetsk. He joined the party at the front. He was decorated with the supreme award of the motherland for the heroism and high degree of skill he displayed in a battle during Hungary's liberation.

There was a special reason for mentioning D. Nekrasov here. The point is that the hero's son, communist and Medical Service Snr Lt Vladimir Nekrasov is serving in this subunit. He is serving in a way that his name was also cited at the Lenin lesson. There it is--that continuity of the generations, a confirmation of the fusion of the destinies of fathers and sons.

I am glad to tell you, Dmitriy Fedorovich, that your son is a specialist in his field, an authoritative, disciplined officer. He has frequently heard words of thanks from Afghans--old men and children--to whom he renders medical aid. You are remembered in fraternal Hungary and your son will undoubtedly leave a good impression in the hearts of many inhabitants of Afghanistan.

...There are two small red flags over the entrance to the tent. That means that the Lenin room is here. A spacious tent. There is seating for the entire company. On the far wall of the tent hangs a brightly colored map of the USSR. Pvt A. Shakarov approaches the map.

"My native republic is Uzbekistan."

The pointer slides over the map, outlining the borders of sunny Uzbekistan, and we hear the soldier's tale of where Uzbekistan's wealth and glory lie and of the cotton, of which a record harvest was brought in 1980. Figures are heard from the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. The soldier cites facts from the life of his native kolkhoz and his family. The figures cited earlier become even weightier and more comprehensible.

Driver-mechanic Private Shakarov is replaced by Sgt M. Sedreddinov, a section commander. His speech is about the North Caucasus and about what Soviet power gave his fellow countrymen, the Lezghins. Jn Sgt V. Sorokin from Ulyanovsk describes the Volga Region, gunner Pvt O. Temirbayev describes Kirgizia, and grenade thrower Pvt V. Vershilkin describes Chuvashia.... Representatives of 15 nationalities are serving in the company.

Evening roll call time. There is no end to this talk of the most sacred and precious thing--the motherland. It doesn't matter that everyone has not had time to talk today. In a day or two this sincere talk from the "by the map of the motherland" series will be continued. Such talks are an effective form of explaining the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress and educating the servicemen in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism.

There is one other map in the Lenin room--a map of Afghanistan. The servicemen's eyes turn to this map too. Their thoughts are of this country, where a hard process of renewal and consolidation of the new system which has proclaimed as its goal concern for the people's welfare and the attainment of social justice is currently taking place.

Soviet servicemen know that there are many difficulties on the Afghan people's path to their projected goals. The imperialists and their accomplices are trying to export counterrevolution to Afghanistan and are continuing overt interference in the sovereign state's affairs. The enemies' tactics are becoming increasingly subtle. Bandits' shots are heard first here, now there. Afghanistan's Army and its people are waging a successful struggle against the mercenary gangs. In their thoughts and feelings the servicemen of the land of the soviets are always with the defenders of the Afghan revolution, with the working people of a country which has a common border with us extending many hundreds of kilometers.

Military Airman First Class Lt Col O. Kucherenko is one of those who has come to know this country particularly well. He has had to land a helicopter in remote snow-covered mountain regions, helping the stricken population. He has also flown over green valleys where the harsh breath of winter does not reach.

"This country of mountains and sun is a beautiful country," he says. "I want calm and creative labor to reign here as soon as possible. We are proud that our labor is helping the Afghans to struggle against their enemies and build a new life."

I visited the motorized and armored troops, artillery troops and sappers, airmen and signals troops.... A good mood prevails everywhere, everywhere you feel the ardent desire to worthily greet the 26th party congress.

One more impression from my numerous meetings is people's optimism. their faith in the successful outcome of the Afghan people's struggle against counterrevolution. Under these complex conditions Soviet servicemen's remarkable qualities--their loyalty to their duty, courage, staunchness and readiness to come to a comrade's aid--are manifested in all their strength.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR MARCH

LD080358 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 7 Feb, TASS--The first congress of the trade unions of Afghanistan will be held early in March this year. This was announced today at a press-conference here by Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan Sattar Purdeli. The delegates of the congress representing all provinces of the country will discuss the results of the activity of the Central Council of Afghanistan's trade unions over the past year, will outline the prospects of further work of the organization, will endorse the regulations, emblem and flag of the trade unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will elect the Central Council.

The trade unions of Afghanistan are playing a significant role in the economic and social development of Afghanistan, pay the constant attention to the growth of prosperity of the Afghan working people, to the increase of labour productivity. More than 400 primary trade union organizations now function at enterprises and in institutions of Afghanistan. The trade union members make a worthy contribution to the implementation of state plans.

After the new stage of the development of the April revolution was embarked upon, Afghanistan's trade unions have become an important instrument in the implementation of the tasks facing the country, Sattar Purdeli said. On behalf of Afghanistan's trade unions, he expressed support for the National Fatherland Front that is being formed in Afghanistan. In the framework of the front, under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the working people of the country, the trade unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be waging a resolute struggle against the forces of counter-revolution, imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and reaction, in defence of territorial integrity, independence and the gains of the April revolution.

ABRASIMOV INTERVIEW ON POLAND, U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

DW111204 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2015 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Excerpts from Fritz Pleitgen interview with USSR Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov in East Berlin, recorded in Russian, with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] Do you see any chance that the U.S.-Soviet relations will improve after the change of office in Washington?

[Answer] We would be all for it. The Soviet Union is receptive to a constructive dialogue. It is prepared to normalize and improve the relations with the United States for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interest of worldwide peace.

[Question] And how do you interpret the signals from Washington?

[Answer] Unfortunately the U.S. administration has begun its foreign policy activities with actions which not only impede the improvement in the Soviet-U.S. relations but rather are aimed at an aggravation and growth of tension in the world. Regrettably people in the U.S. capital are seeking to dig up again a project for the production and deployment of neutron bombs in central Europe which had already been forgotten. What for? Perhaps for preserving houses and factories for the dead, and not just for foreign victims but also their own?

[Question] The development in Poland is cause of concern in East and West alike. The governments in the West strictly stay aloof. Moscow, too, speaks of an internal Polish affair. But could it not be nevertheless, from your point of view, that a situation may ensue in which you would intervene in a manner similar to that in Czechoslovakia 13 years ago?

[Answer] It is comprehensible why we cannot remain indifferent toward what transpires in the People's Republic of Poland now, and for what reason. We must not forget that the People's Republic of Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA. As far as the West goes, all the talk about its nonintrusion are but fairly tales for prep school children. Let me just mention the fact that at the last NATO Council meeting provocative statements were made and even threats uttered in connection with the developments in Poland. Any reasonably thinking person must comprehend the true aims and hopes of the West with respect to the future destiny of Poland. All true Polish patriots declare with unmistakable hardness that Poland was, is, and remains an integrated member of the whole family of the countries of socialism. We, the Soviet people, in that respect fully agree with them.

[Question] You are one of the fathers of the four-power agreement. Do you think the treaty has proved its worth as you had visualized it? And do you expect the treaty to be resistant to crises in the future as well?

[Answer] During the most recent meeting in Moscow between the foreign minister of the USSR, Gromyko, and his GDR counterpart Fischer, both sides pointed out directly that the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin in the course of nearly 10 years has been one of the fundamental elements serving the maintenance of the stable situation in central Europe. In other words, the agreement on the whole has proved its worth and weathered all tests of time.

The Soviet Union and the GDR abide by this agreement conscientiously, which is also confirmed by the other side. The Soviet Union, just like the GDR, is entitled to expect observance of the commitments undertaken also by their partners and all interested quarters. Only then can the quadripartite agreement work effectively.

[Question] A new Senat was elected in West Berlin. Mayor Vogel did not rule out a meeting with you. What do you think of that?

[Answer] As one may remember, I have met at a time Mr Brandt, Mr Schuetz and Mr Stobbe. I see therefore no reason why I should be against a meeting with Mr Vogel.

[Question] On what would such a meeting depend?

[Answer] It depends on Mr Vogel and Ambassador Abrasimov. As regards the timing of such a meeting, one could say that one could agree on that when the respective conditions have taken place.

[Question] Relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR have cooled off considerably. The increase of the minimum exchange amount has been justified economically. But the political consequence is a strong decrease of the number of visitors. Was this measure taken after consultations with or even upon advice of Moscow, and do you consider it politically correct?

[Answer] As a sovereign and independent state the GDR does not need any outside prompter when the protection of its rights and interests is involved.

[Question] So you agree with it?

[Answer] The financial measures taken by the GDR--as frankly admitted by some parts of the bourgeoise press--are justified and stand in connection with the considerable decrease of the real value of the currencies of nonsocialist countries. As regards the problem of travels and visits, they are not hindered by the GDR--as far as I know. If a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany or of West Berlin wants to visit the GDR, he does it. If he does not want to, he stays at home. The decision is up to him alone. And I repeat that as far as I know, nobody creates any obstacles here.

[Question] How good can inter-German relations actually be without creating the mistrust of the victorious powers?

[Answer] I will make it short: The Soviet Union is for a constructive development of relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany. It means that these relations can develop creatively only on the basis of the norms of the current international law, consideration of existing territorial and political realities, mutual respect of sovereign rights and legitimate interests, and noninterference in internal affairs.

One must see realities as they are. In the Federal Republic of Germany one ought to have long ago renounced outdated dogmas and conceptions. It would be good to recall Goethe's aphorism, something to the effect that: Even a mistake can be useful if we are young. But one should not carry it along up to old age.

EIGHTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD111127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "In Fraternal Parties": "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb--The eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum began its work here today under the chairmanship of S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

T. Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report on the first item on the agenda--"The Tasks of the Party in Shaping Conditions for the Activities and the Socialist Nature of Trade Unions."

Grabski Speech Cited

LD102238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (TASS)--Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], delivered a report, "The Tasks of the Party in Shaping Conditions for the Activity and Socialist Character of Trade Unions," at the Eighth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee held in Warsaw.

The situation in which Poland at present finds itself, he declared, requires a decisive choice. In practice, it is necessary to choose between anarchy, chaos and social disintegration, and the strengthening of socialist democracy--the sole guarantee of a genuine process of transformations and elimination of phenomena which were the causes of the crisis.

T. Grabski stressed the hopes for a very rapid normalization of life had not been realized, even though 5 months had passed since the signing of the agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastruzebie. The reasons for this, he said, largely stem from the present situation, the continuing lengthy series of strikes. As a result the country is suffering vast losses, which considerably lower the Polish economy's ability to overcome the crisis, and reduce the country's already limited payment capacities.

It is understandable that the activity of these forces and groupings are zealously supported by Western anticommunist centers, which render them not only material, financial and political aid, but also put at their disposal the instruments for ideological and subversive influence.

Pointing to the stepping up of the activities of antisocialist forces, T. Grabski said: These forces were not born today. These are people who long ago embarked upon an anticommunist path. They are united largely around the so-called KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee] organization. The ideologists and leading figures of that grouping, Kuron, Michnik, Maciarewicz and others, in numerous articles and interviews for the bourgeois press have not concealed their hopes of introducing various political parties of an antisocialist orientation into the socialist system. Representing themselves as the heralds of progress, the opponents of socialism are in essence trying to turn the People's Republic of Poland backward to those ideas and that sociopolitical system which in the recent past resulted in enormous tragedy for Poland and which were long ago rejected by the Polish people.

The PZPR attributes great importance to the rebirth of the trade unions, seeing in them a mass organization which defends the interests of the working people, expressing their interests and requirements and representing a creative force for socialist transformations in social life.

We may state with all responsibility, T. Grabski said, that such conditions have been created for this. The trade union organization has the right to freely work out its own internal statutes, under one single condition: These statutes and goals of activity must correspond to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, to the legal regulations and socialist character of our order. This means the recognition of social property and of the means of production, respect for the system of Poland's international alliances, and also full recognition of the fact that the PZPR fulfills the leading role and is the leading political force in the state. The interests of the working class and of all working people, for whose sake the trade union movement arose and whom it represents, are indivisible, T. Grabski stressed.

The congress of all the branch trade unions, T. Grabski noted, introduced an important element of the changes which have taken place in the trade union movement. They acknowledged the guiding role of the party as a fundamental principle, as well as expressing their desire for the socialist, ideological-political unity of the trade union movement.

T. Grabski went on to dwell on the negative trends in the activity of the Solidarity trade union.

Many of the people in Solidarity are constantly violating the principles of the charter of their own union concerning the organization and objectives of strikes and their aims. Strikes of a political nature which have nothing in common with trade union activity are being organized. These have led to losses in production amounting to many billions of zloty.

Touching on the role of the PZPR, T. Grabski said: Vast changes are taking place in the party itself. Lenin's principles of party activity--democracy and truthfulness--are confirmed in intraparty life. A multitude of examples in different parts of the country testify to the fact that many party organizations have already found themselves in the present difficult situation. [sentence as received] However, some of them, despite the existing threat from the forces hostile to socialism, have stilll not rid themselves of a passive attitude toward the development of events. The desire for a futile return to the past and disregard of the achievements of the party is still strong. There are also cases, unfortunately, of ideological capitulation to the attacks on the party and the indestructible foundations of its activity.

Poland is an important link in the socialist community, its defensive system, economic system and moral and political unity. The weakening of Poland and its links with the socialist community would dangerously disturb and destabilize the lineup of forces in the world, particularly in Europe, and would pose a threat to the process of detente and peace.

The PZPR was set up according to the will of the working class and the Polish people and it bears responsibility first and foremost to them. However, no Pole should forget that as a result of the historical process Poland's national interests are closely bound up with the whole system of socialism. The position and strength of the socialist community serve as the main guarantee of the sovereignty and security of Poland's borders and the possibilities for our peaceful development. Therefore, countering any attempts by the enemies of socialism is not only the duty of our party, but also a matter responding to national interests, and the interests of the whole people.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY STATEMENT CITED

LD101549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Strengthen Unity"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb--The Presidium of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has appealed to the Polish people to strengthen unity and be loyal to the alliances of People's Poland.

Since the society was formed, the society resolution disseminated here states, we have set ourselves the task of bringing to the people the truth about the fact that the friendship, alliance and comprehensive cooperation between the Polish and Soviet peoples are the guarantee of Poland's independence, sovereignty and development and serve to strengthen our state's prestige in the world.

The resolution points out that the Polish people resolutely condemn any manifestation of trends aimed at undermining the foundations of the country's socialist development and the alliance between Poland and the USSR--trends supported by anti-communist centers both inside and outside the country.

Under the conditions of increasing international tension, which is being fueled by imperialist circles, the growing arms race and attempts to undermine the socialist community countries' unity, the resolution emphasizes, the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress, the voice of Lenin's party consistently struggling for the strengthening of peace throughout the world and for disarmament and social progress, is of great international significance and strengthens the might and unity of our fraternal states. Guided by the people's interests, the society members and aktivists will act consistently in the broad front of patriotic and progressive forces united around the PZPR and the allied parties, in the struggle for socialist transformation.

PAP REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF MOCZULSKI CITED

LD101551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Report of Polish General Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb--PAP has disseminated a report by the Polish general prosecutor's office on the course of the investigation into the case of Moczulski and persons associated with him from the so-called "Confederation of Independent Poland." The report states that the activities of this antistate and anti-Polish organization are aimed at weakening Poland. Its members are constantly fueling tension in the country, slandering state organs, calling for the liquidation of Poland's alliances with the USSR and other socialist community countries, undermining the foundations of the socialist system in Poland and weakening the Polish state's international positions and defense might.

The investigation has shown that, since it was formed and in the course of its further activities, this antisocialist organization has enjoyed the support of foreign sabotage centers hostile to Poland which are waging "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries.

The program of this subversive organization, the prosecutor's office report points out, is in full accordance with the aims of terrorist and sabotage gangs such as, for example, the "Free Poland" organization, which operates in the United States and unites people who compromised themselves in 1939-45 by collaborating with the fascist aggressors in East Europe. The "Confederation of Independent Poland" also has links with political emigre centers hostile to Poland in Britain and the FRG. (M. Pstrong), the "confederation's" spokesman in West Germany (with respect to whom an investigation has begun in connection with his espionage activities against Poland), maintains close ties with anti-Polish revanchist circles in the FRG which cherish plans for the seizure of Poland's western lands.

The general prosecutor's office report emphasizes that the leaders of the subversive organization, by cooperating with other antisocialist forces in the country, are seeking to form a so-called "underground government." The investigation has shown that in order to achieve its dirty aims the "Confederation of Independent Poland" has set up secret military cells. It has been proved that the majority of the members of this antistate and anti-Polish organization, whose activities are directed against the interests of society, have no place of work and are maintained by foreign anticommunist centers.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL DESCRIBES LABOR RELATIONS

LD101611 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 30 Jan 81 pp 20-22

[Article by Sandor Jakab, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council and member of the MSZMP Central Committee: "Hungary: Trade Unions in the Life of Society"]

[Text] In December last year the Hungarian trade unions held their 24th congress. The trade union forum summed up the results of the work done over the previous 5 years. It assessed this work and answered the question of whether the trade unions' work accorded with their constantly growing role in social life and whether they had been able to use their opportunities and rights. Having analyzed the accumulated experience the congress defined the trade unions' tasks in the struggle to build a developed socialist society. That is where the congress' great significance lies.

It emerged from the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] report that our trade unions have political, legal and practical opportunities which enable them to keep abreast of growing requirements. They have taken the place history intended for them: They are taking part in the exercise of power and are assisting not only in the practical implementation of policy but also in its formation.

This role of our movement did not take shape of its own accord. Even today we do not regard the process as completed. The trade unions' present role is the result of a deliberately regulated process, the result of the MSZMP's consistent Marxist-Leninist policy--a policy which it has been pursuing since the suppression of the 1956 counter-revolution.

The party, government and trade unions serve the people, the working class, and the working people but they have their own specific tasks and use their own methods and means.

The congress stated that the trade unions cannot be independent of the party, which determines the policy of the working class, and that they should view this policy as their own. The trade unions are the party's militant fellow-fighter in consolidating the power of the working class and in socialist building. Our ties are reinforced by the unity of our goal: We are seeking to implement the historic task of the working class, develop our society and the national economy and improve the people's working and living conditions. These ties acquire special significance for the consolidation of the workers' power in building a socialist society under the leadership of a single party, under the conditions of a single-party system.

The MSZMP's historical merit lies in the fact that after suppressing the counterrevolution the party posed in a Leninist way the question of the trade unions' role in the life of society. The very first MSZMP resolution stated: It is essential to ensure the organizational autonomy of the broadest class-based organization of the working class and working people. That means that the party does not resolve questions for the trade unions but relies on the communists working in them. It is precisely these party representatives who by their training and example must persuade nonparty people and mobilize them to fulfill the set tasks.

The decision that the trade unions' activity should not be restricted to individual campaigns or merely to the role of executors, as had been the practice under the previous party leadership, was highly important. Henceforth the party counted--and counts today--on the opinion and aid of the trade unions in resolving the most important social problems.

We organized working people believe that our trade unions help to strengthen the political and economic foundations of the socialist system. We constantly feel that the party pins its hopes on the trade unions' enterprising activity which, in accordance with the traditions of the Hungarian workers' movement, guarantees the trade unions the status of an autonomous political factor.

On the basis of our experience of the past 25 years we can see that this creative collaboration is a practice which has proved its worth.

I shall dwell on relations between the trade unions and the state. Their goals are identical. As a result the state and the trade unions are not antagonists and each by its own ways and methods serves the cause of the working class and working people.

The differences lie in the means and methods of attaining these goals. Here we cannot ignore the differentiation of interests. In our society the basic trend of personal, group and social interests coincides. At the same time to a greater or lesser degree there are contradictions. The duty of the trade unions is to examine any question from the viewpoint of the interests of its members, taking social goals into account here, to analyze the working and living conditions of workers and employees, and to adopt a definite stance in resolving these problems. This is a complex task whose solution requires great circumspection and a thoughtful approach and analysis of contradictions.

The trade union movement should feel any change in the economy and society and react to it. Proceeding from this premise it would be wrong to interpret our tasks today as we did 10-15 years ago or to apply the same methods. The trade unions' activity must be constantly enriched with new elements and by its specific features it is designed to help to promote all measures assisting social progress.

The socialist state, which represents the interests of all society, also uses administrative means and where necessary also resorts to compulsion. In other words, it plays a different role and uses different methods from the trade unions. The state administration organs react daily to society's activity through their resolutions and orders, and compulsory legal norms. At the same time the trade unions--given agreement and cooperation on fundamental issues--sometimes may disagree with the opinion of the state administration organs. For instance, an incorrect order issued by a particular state organ may be a topic of discussion. Such discussion naturally does not weaken but on the contrary strengthens the activity of the state administration organs, for the trade unions advocate the coordination of interests, the surmounting of differences, and the more effective functioning of state organs and they oppose soulless pen-pushing, bureaucratism and negligence.

The relations between the trade union instances and the state administration organs are regulated by the following rules.

Before taking a particular decision affecting directly or indirectly the living conditions of workers and employees, the government or individual ministries and departments seek the opinion of the SZOT or of the sectorial trade unions. At the same time the SZOT seeks the opinion of the government, ministries and departments in preparing any resolution relating to their activity. There is a reciprocal submission of proposals to state and trade union forums and reciprocal notification at working conferences. At these conferences the trade unions represent the interests of the working people, oppose the errors and shortcomings which have been discovered, hurry to rectify them, and monitor the fulfillment of the measures taken. At the same time these conferences coordinate statewide questions to whose solution the trade unions mobilize the working people, using their educational and organizational role.

An important principle of cooperation between the trade unions and state institutions is to reveal differences promptly and discuss and settle them. If they do not succeed in reaching a common opinion, such questions are transferred for examination by higher instances and if they still do not succeed in reaching agreement then they can appeal to the relevant party organs. During the coordination of opinions an opportunity is opened up for resolving contradictions between the interests of society and the interests of individual groups of workers and employees in the sphere of labor activity. The trade unions also have the right to dispute in public the position of the state administration organs if their differences are serious. Here the trade unions decide independently what form and what methods of public discussion to choose.

One further important principle of cooperation with the state is respect for the trade unions' autonomy from the state organs. The state does not interfere in the life of the trade unions, the preparation of their charters, or the determination of electoral procedure. The trade unions' leading organs are not controlled by and are not accountable to the state organs, which recognize the trade unions are an independent corporate entity. The socialist state guarantees the trade unions the possibility of implementing their rights to defend the working people's interests. Through their representatives the trade unions take part in state administration.

All these principles are reflected in our socialist laws, in Hungary's Constitution, and in the code of laws on labor and other statutes. The state organs and trade unions cooperate at all levels. There is no subordination in their relations. The task is to cooperate in attaining common goals and to help each other.

Alongside political factors, the trade unions' place and role in practice are determined to a considerable degree by the structure of their organization. The Hungarian trade unions are a federation of sectorial trade unions. Much has been done recently to improve the activity of the sectorial unions and expand their competence.

The SZOT has its own organs in the districts. They cooperate with the territorial state organs and work actively primarily in the sphere of regional development. Their organizational and educational work performed jointly with the sectorial trade union centers also merits attention.

Trade union groups numbering 25-30 people and headed by fully empowered trade union agents have been created in large collectives. During preparation for the congress almost 175,000 fully empowered agents were elected and they are central figures in the trade union movement. If the role of the trade unions in society is regulated by the Hungarian Constitution, the rights of the agents are defined by a joint resolution of the Council of Ministers and the SZOT. Today the economic leadership cannot take decisions on questions affecting the interests of workers and employees without taking into account the opinion of the fully empowered agents' council. All questions--hiring, the establishment of wages, transfer and promotion, awards, the rendering of material aid, the granting of travel vouchers, the award of bonuses and so forth--can be resolved only in conjunction with the trade unions' fully empowered agents.

This has been a tradition in the Hungarian trade union movement. The best workers, people of exemplary behavior, have been elected to public posts to represent the working people. There was a time--in the fifties--when the activity of the agents was in fact restricted to the fulfillment of orders from above and the collection of membership dues. The situation changed later. However, the most significant change took place 5 years ago when the agents acquired rights signifying a qualitative change in their status. This decision was preceded by extensive experimentation. A system of workers' delegates was tested at 25 enterprises while at 25 other enterprises an improved system of trade union agents was tested. The choice fell almost unanimously on the fully empowered agents, who received broad new rights. Apart from loyalty to traditions, people were inclined toward this choice because they had concluded that all questions and tasks connected with the role of the trade unions as the representatives of the working people's interests could be resolved within the existing trade union framework.

The role of the trade union agents in the period of the expansion of the autonomy of enterprises and of democracy is particularly important. Today an economic leader may resolve questions of the collective contract, wages, and social problems only in conjunction with the agents' council. The council's competence includes the daily assessment of the work of the economic leader. The trade union congress also adopted a decision whereby the opinion of the trade union organs must be sought in appointing economic leaders.

It is clear even from this brief account that the trade union agent today must be a fitting partner for the economic leader. Further advance depends largely on the degree to which these elective officials use the rights granted to them. We are seeking to ensure the realization of their rights and the fulfillment of the crucial tasks set them by organizing special classes for trade union agents, giving them extensive information and instruction.

The delegates to the 24th trade unions congress noted that respect for the work which has been done and the further development of trade union and production democracy gives Hungary's organized working people strength to resolve the tasks of the years to come and to surmount the weaknesses which still exist in our work. The trade union elections, in which over 90 percent of trade union members took part and at which every fourth person voiced his opinion at a meeting, strengthened still further the trust of workers and employees in the trade union movement and at the same time enhanced their exactingness toward it.

The congress' main conclusion is that the trade union movement is seeking to meet comprehensively the high demands made today by the working people and our party's policy. Under the altered external and internal economic conditions this requires that we all display a new approach toward the solution of the tasks facing us. Guided by this new approach, the congress promoted the solution of questions of the economic building and social development of the people's Hungary.

SFRY'S JANZIC HAS 'FRANK, COMRADELY' TALKS

LD101433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] V. Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was in the Soviet Union from 28 January through 3 February on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He had meetings with B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Polibturo and Central Committee secretary, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the conversations, which took place in a frank and comradely atmosphere, the sides told each other about preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and 12th LCY Congress and about the activity of the CPSU and LCY in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. There was an exchange of opinions on questions relating to the international communist and workers movement and also the national liberation struggle. G.A. Kiselev, CPSU Central Committee deputy department chief, and M. Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversations.

During his stay in the USSR, V. Janzic visited Leningrad.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN TREATY JUBILEE CELEBRATED

2 Feb Gathering

LD101125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Anniversary"]

[Text] A soiree to mark the 33d anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and Romania was held in Moscow on 2 February.

The speakers pointed out that this document became a graphic demonstration of the triumph of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and a manifestation of the genuine equality and friendship in the two states' relations.

We will continue to pay particular attention to developing relations with the USSR--a great socialist country with which we are linked by long-standing relations of friendship and cooperation, Romanian Ambassador to the USSR T. Dudas said.

Taking part in the soiree was a delegation of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR (ARLUS) headed by F. Balaure, member of the association General Council Bureau.

Dudas Reception

LD101607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 4 February to mark the 3d anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Romania and the USSR.

GORBACHEV HAS TALKS WITH SED AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL

LD101415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 5 February M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, received a delegation of SED party workers headed by B. Kiesler, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Agriculture Department, which has been familiarizing itself with CPSU experience in the sphere of leadership of agriculture.

Taking part in the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were V.A. Karlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, and also E. Winkelmann, GDR Ambassador to the USSR.

ADDTIONS TO REPORT ON 'FRONTAL ATTACK' ON PZPR

The following additions to the item entitled "Forces Seen Starting 'Frontal Attack' on PZPR," published in the 9 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, are taken from PRAVDA of 7 February:

After the first paragraph PRAVDA adds a new paragraph which reads: "The opposition is now using the tactic of local conflicts, which, they calculate, are to keep the whole country in a state of tension. The Jelenia Gora Voivodship, where Solidarity is using the strikes to make demands of a political nature, including demands for cadre changes at the party voivodship [committee] level, is still paralyzed by strikes."

In the third paragraph, after the second sentence, PRAVDA adds a new sentence which reads: "In that same city one of the Solidarity leaders demanded that preparations be made for an "all-out struggle against the authorities" and declared that Solidarity has no intention of giving way.

In the fourth paragraph PRAVDA adds the word "leadership" to the phrase"...by the party leadership and government to..."

PRAVDA adds an additional final paragraph which reads: "Under these conditions many Polish working people are expressing serious concern at the development of the situation in the country."

U.S. SUBVERSIVE ACTS VIEWED ON IRANIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD110028 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 10 Feb, TASS--The second anniversary of the Iranian revolution falls due on February eleventh. As a result of that revolution, the anti-people's shah's regime was overthrown and an end was put to the prolonged domination in Iran of international imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism.

Iran's history before the revolution was a chain of bloody crimes against the Iranian people that were committed by the United States through the despotic shah's regime. Tens of thousands of tortured to death and maimed Iranians--such was the result of the sinister activity of the secret political police SAVAK that was created and was operating in Iran under the CIA's control. The atmosphere of violence and brutal terror was reigning in the country. The sway of U.S. imperialism permeated all the spheres of life in Iran which was actually turned into a domain of U.S. monopolies, into a bridgehead of espionage against neighbouring states.

The United States compelled Iran to buy up-to-date weapons to the sum of tens of billions of dollars, to implement economic projects that are not in the country's interests. Before the February revolution, the number of U.S. military advisors and experts in Iran reached 40 thousand. The entire state and military apparatus of Iran was under their control. Washington turned the Iranian regime into its accomplice in the international arena. It was making hand-outs to the puppet regimes of Asia and Africa, was maintaining close contacts with the Israeli Zionists. In Iran where the proceeds from oil export were running into billions of dollars, the economy was on the brink of complete disarray on the eve of the revolution.

The Iranian revolution dealt a telling blow at the interests of U.S. imperialism. To stifle the revolution, Washington and its partners in the bloc's concentrated a naval armada near the Iranian coasts. The so-called Rapid Deployment Forces meant for the interference in the affiars of other states were being created at a high place.

The economic blockade was imposed on Iran with the use of the blockade Washington and its allies were trying to strangle the revolution by [words indistinct]. The United States also resorted to an outright military interference in Iran, staging in April last a sortie allegedly for the purpose of rescuing the hostages, the sortie that proved to be a fiasco. It was really another attempt to stage a coup d'estat in Iran. The U.S. politicians continue hoping to undermine the republic in Iran from within which is shown by numerous plots of internal counter-revolution they have organized and by the United States' backing for monarchists who escaped from Iran and are staying abroad.

LEBEDEVA COMMENT ON VICTORY OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

GF110633 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, your anti-imperialist revolution achieved victory 2 years ago. On 11 February 1978, the fall of the monarchy, the dissolution of the shah's Majlis and the elimination of SAVAK and the U.S. Military Mission were announced. Therefore, a new page was turned in the old history of Iran.

On the occasion of the victory of the Iranian revolution PRAVDA writes that the Iranian people have taken a step toward freedom and away from the cruel regime of the shah and foreign domination, and that the Iranian people are on their way to independent, constructive and self-sufficient social progress. It is only the Iranian nation that can decide tis future and can be the true owner of its natural resources.

PRAVDA adds that there should not be any foreign interference in Iran. However, internal and external enemies of Iran are plotting against the achievements of the Iranian revolution for which thousands of Iranian youth have sacrificed their lives. My point, above all, is that U.S. imperialists and their allies, as you know, with the help of the shah, had turned Iran into their fiefdom. Without any fear of punishment they plundered Iran's oil resources and they forced your country to accept military policies and membership into military pacts. They used your territory as their military base and profited by selling arms to Iran--by exporting their inflation to your country.

The Iranian nation has had ample reasons to consider its poverty as the result of the cruel regime of the shah and the activities [fa'almayeshi] of U.S. imperialism in Iran. Therefore, it is not surprising that along with anti-shah slogans "Death to U.S. Imperialism" and "Americans Get Lost" were also a part of the revolution. When the revolution gained momentum in your country and the shah's regime was in its last days, the United States still supported the shah's regime. The shah's supporters from the other side of the ocean encouraged the shah to be as cruel as possible and to spare no ammunition. Documents in possession of Iranian authorities show that the firing on the crowds in Jaleh Square on Black Friday and on similar occasions and other cruel operations and terrorist activities had explicit approval by U.S. shah supporters. Just 2 days before the final victory of the revolution more than 20 were killed in Tehran and over 1,000 were wounded. Iranian radio, during the days of revolution's tempest, asked people to donate blood for the wounded, which filled the nation's hospitals, and people lined up in front of blood donation centers to save the lives of the revolution's combatants. During this struggle Washington was busy plotting against Iran--in order to protect the monarchy's regime in Iran and to suffocate the revolution.

On 23 February 1978 one of the Iranian democratic organizations, which took part in the anti-shah movement, declared in a message that tens of thousands of the cruel regime's agents and executioners were still operating and that they had gone underground and were carrying out new plots. World imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, was preparing for a counterattack against the Iranian revolution. This message was an invitation to unite the revolution's army and to strengthen the revolution's defense against the enemy's attack.

The Iranian revolution not only has enemies, but it has true friends as well. One of them is the Soviet Union, which has shown its total support for the Iranian revolution and nonintervention in the internal affairs of Iran. Leonid Brezhnev has said that the Soviet people look favorably upon the struggle of the Iranian nation and support its fight against imperialist plots to obtain its right to choose its own destiny and government, and that the Soviet party hopes that the relations between the two countries based on good neighborliness, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for territorial integrity and developed in the interest of the two nations, will lead to world peace.

The friends and enemies of Iran today remain the same. In contrast with the United States, which uses its military power to create tension in Iran and has aimed its naval artillery in the Persian Gulf at Iran, the Soviet Union has continued its faithful support of the Iranian nation and its struggle against imperialism.

In a speech in Tehran during the revolution Ayatollah Taleqani said that Iran should have good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, for the Soviet Union fights against international imperialism and colonialism, and unlike the United States and England and their allies, it never plays the role of a colonialist. The speech made by this Iranian politician, who is respected by the people, points out the difference between Iran's friends and foes--the friends and enemies of the Iranian revolution.

Dear friends, I thank you for listening to my comments. Until next time.

IRANIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD101136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] An Iranian delegation led by Jalaleddin Farsi, member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution organization, arrived in Moscow on 9 February. The delegation comprises representatives from a number of revolutionary Iranian organizations. A meeting was held with the delegation today at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries.

ENEMIES ATTEMPT 'TO UNDERMINE' SYRIAN REGIME

LD101039 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 3

[O. Fomin article under the rubric: "Our Commentary": "The Anti-Syrian Chorus and Its Leaders; The Camp David Participants Are Plotting Again"]

[Text] Syria's attitude to the Camp David deal and President as-Sadat's traitorous policy and the republic's determination to secure the liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights and, finally, its support for the revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran are a source of resentment among the enemies of social progress. They have threatened armed intervention, economic blockade and political blackmail.

Moreover, they are trying to undermine the Syrian regime from within with the help of the "Muslim Brotherhood." This ultra rightwing organization has been used on a number of occasions to commit terrorist acts against progressive forces and movements in Arab countries.

Streetcorner slayings and sabotage are the "brotherhood's" main methods. It was the brotherhood who once organized a series of attempts on the life of that outstanding figure in the Arab national liberation movement J. 'Abd an-Nasir. It must be stressed that Syria's Muslim clergy, who support the present regime, are implacably opposed to the "Muslim Brotherhood," which they have declared "enemies of Islam."

Lacking support among the people's masses and forced since 1954 to remain deep underground, this extremist organization would never have dared to commit independent political acts had it not received massive support from abroad in the shape of manpower, weapons and finance.

The counterrevolutionaries, who have used Islam as a cover and fomented interreligious and intercommunity discord, have failed to deceive the Muslim working masses. As was pointed out in a statement by the Communist Party of Syria, the people are aware that the struggle is of a class rather than a religious nature and is being waged between patriotic and antipatriotic forces. Accordingly they have risen up in staunch defense of their gains.

When the "Muslim Brotherhood's" main gangs were smashed and disarmed articles appeared in a number of Western press organs claiming that the Syrian regime is becoming more repressive. In a display of wishful thinking As-Sadat's propaganda lamented the suppression of the "people's revolution" with undisguised disappointment. At the same time the enemies of the Syrian people tried to give those extremists still active a "second mind." Particular attention was paid to drafting into subversive activities a number of Arab leaders who unfortunately underestimate Syria's role as the linchpin of Arab unity.

The extent to which the fate of world peace depends on how the situation in the Near East develops is common knowledge. For this reason all genuinely peace-loving states greeted with approval the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the USSR and Syria last October.

The world press gave particular prominence to L.I. Brezhnev's words that "the Soviet-Syrian treaty is intended to help improve the situation in the Near East and to establish a genuine and just peace there." This is just what the United States, Israel and the As-Sadat regime, which have assailed the Soviet-Syrian document, do not want.

The authors of the Camp David deal are also the initiators and organizers of a new plot against Syria. It is being carried out on different fronts. The Israeli military has stepped up its saber rattling along the Syrian border. The Knesset is debating possible ways of annexing the Golan Heights--Syrian territory from time immemorial and occupied by Israel since 1967. Armed provocations by Tel Aviv and Lebanese rightwing Christian groupings against pan-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, including Syrian troops, have become more frequent. The "Muslim Brotherhood" has begun to stir itself again and has committed a number of criminal acts.

Full-blown "psychological warfare" has been declared against Syria. Hostile propaganda is trumpeting on about alleged "irreconcilable conflicts" between the country's political leadership and the people, blowing the religious conflicts out of all proportion, in the process setting Syrians against one another on the basis of religion rather than class, and misrepresenting Syrian-Soviet relations. For propaganda purposes the notion has been advanced that the Soviet-Syrian treaty only benefits Damascus and does not accord with all Arabs' vital interests. This fabrication has been rejected by the patriotic Arab public, who have described this important document as the hand of friendship extended to Syrians and all Arabs and a guarantee of support for their struggle against the U.S.-Israel-As-Sadat alliance and for national independence.

The United States invariably leads the anti-Syrian chorus. In order to salvage the Camp David deal it is trying to exacerbate the already explosive situation in the Near and Middle East and set the Arab countries at loggerheads with one another, and in particular to set the so-called moderate regimes against the progressive Arab states and the PLO. Thus diverting the Arabs' attention from solving their main problems, U.S. imperialism is arming Israel and the As-Sadat regime to the teeth and enmeshing the region in a web of military bases. Today Washington is threatening Iran with armed acts, tomorrow it could declare its intention of forcibly altering the independent course of another government not to its liking.

Syria is playing an important role in mobilizing the Arab masses to rebuff the United State's imperial ambitions and Israel's expansionism. It has on its side all true patriots in the Near East and the world's progressive and peace-loving forces, including Syria's proven and loyal friends--the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

'JORDANIAN OPTION' FOR PALESTINIANS ASSAILED

LD101545 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Feb 81 pp 9, 14

[Igor Belyayev 'Viewpoint": "Sowers of Stones"]

[Excerpt] In summer 1980, that is, before U.S. President R. Reagan's victory in the November elections, J. Sisco--a past assistant secretary of state who worked in the State Department on the Israeli-Arab conflict--appeared in the Near East. In Damascus, in particular, he met with Syrian and Palestinian politicians and in talks with them let it be known that in 1981-82 the United States intends to "break" the Camp David impasse and expedite a solution of the Palestinian problem. In any event, J. Sisco stressed, this problem will be removed from the agenda of the Near East's political life.

Why is such an important question as the Palestinian problem set on such a strange plane? It affects all Arabs and the deciding voice in solving it belongs to the Palestinians themselves alone and their sole legitimate representative--the PLO--and not to "intermediaries" not authorized by them to hold talks on their behalf. The whole point is that from the viewpoint of the United States and certain of its Arab friends who have recently become noticeably more animated, the Palestinian problem has turned into the source of the gravest danger, so they believe, to their so-called "vitally important interests," primarily oil. The problem constantly exercises Arab and world public opinion. The lack of a solution to it complicates U.S. relations with the conservative Arab regimes. Well, Washington has decided, the Palestinian problem must be solved as quickly as possible, symbolically: for example, on the basis of the Israeli "Allon plan." Opposition Labor Party leader S. Peres called the new deal "the Jordanian-Palestinian option."

What is its essence? It sets up a "united Hashemite kingdom" with Palestinian and Jordanian provinces. If such a "solution" works, the difficulties engendered by Camp David would be successfully avoided. The Palestinians would get a semblance of a "national home" and the question of establishing an independent Arab Palestinian state, to which Israel and the United States object categorically, would be a dead one. The Palestinians would get their passports and even Palestinian citizenship--under someone else's crown, it is true. However, they would acquire the external attributes of independence although within the borders of a future Hashemite kingdom. And the Golan Heights problem--the most acute Syrian national problem--would rapidly become simply an Israeli-Syrian border conflict with all the costs and consequences. It could simply be "forgotten!" Since it would then affect only Syria and no one else in the Arab world.

Such a turn of events would suit Israel. And the United States. While Syria, together with its friends in the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front would be isolated in the Arab world. Israel and the United States, on the other hand, would acquire not only the halo of "peacemakers"--on this occasion "for the Palestinians"--but also a sphere of new political maneuvers. In Iran, for example, from where the U.S. hostages have recently been brought home.

Neither the State Department nor the Pentagon hid their satisfaction when the Iraqi-Iranian military conflict began in September 1980. Not only had the pushing of Iraq and Iran into this senseless war succeeded. Using talk about the United States' "strict neutrality" as a blind, U.S. diplomats and the military calculated that Iranian Army leaders, in a difficult position over spares and ammunition, would force the Ayatollah Khomeyni's entourage to seek Washington's good will since their military hardware is American. Scarcely had this happened when the United States agreed, in exchange for the hostages, to unfreeze part of the Iranian assets held in U.S. banks (about 3 billion [presumably U.S. dollars] in all!) which Iran needed to purchase food (because of the war with Iraq practically no oil is being extracted!) and to resume deliveries of spares and ammunition, about which people are now speaking openly, and possibly also of new consignments of weapons. And so that Tehran would have no doubt that Washington would do this, Israel made an "encouraging" gesture by supplying Iran with spares for U.S. F-4's and by placing its military instructing at the disposal of Kurdish insurgents in Iraq.

At the same time and in the event that there was no agreement on the release of the U.S. hostages, the United States also announced its determination to apply force, that is, to conduct another military operation against Iran of the type which failed in April 1980. Ultimately, agreement was reached between the U.S. and Iranian Governments. The hostages were released. In the immediate term, it was the intensification of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict which has poured oil on the Near East fire.

At the beginning of 1981 H. Kissinger reappeared in the Near East, allegedly on a "private visit." The former secretary of state held many hours of talks on the region's destiny in Israel, Egypt and certain other Arab countries. Well, what of this? I got the impression that even he was convinced that Camp David was effectively a "dead duck," although he continued to speak of preserving the so-called "Camp David framework" for achieving peace in the Near East. Aware, however, that both Saudi Arabia and Jordan are firmly against joining Camp David, H. Kissinger tried to devise an outwardly "new approach" to a Near East settlement. The R. Reagan administration intends to try something in the region. And without delay: perhaps putting into motion what J. Sisco discussed in Damascus....

Priority for a Just Settlement!

All this time the U.S. press was bombarding the Soviet Union with all its guns and all its propaganda might.

"It's all down to Afghanistan!" is the leitmotiv of the U.S. press attack on our Near and Middle East policy. "As soon as the Soviet military contingent is withdrawn, the matter of settling the region's problems will make rapid progress."

Such assertions appeared in quite respectable newspapers and journals even though the "Carter doctrine," which laid the foundation of the policy of asserting a U.S. military presence in the Near East--the establishment there of permanent military bases and operational conditions for the "rapid deployment forces" intended for the occupation of the Persian Gulf's oil-producing countries (which contradicts the interests of a settlement)--was formulated in March 1979, that is, soon after the revolution's victory in Iran. Thus, long before the appearance of the so-called "Afghan question." Z. Brzezinski admitted this fact literally just before leaving the White House. It can be seen that the United States is continuing to sow stones in the Near and Middle East....

As is well known, the Soviet Union firmly supports an all-embracing settlement and the establishment of lasting peace in the Near East and the triumph of international detente--political and military--despite the cooling of the world political climate. Its clear-cut program for achieving a Near East settlement contrasts favorably with any kind of venture involving separate deals and other diplomatic contrivances by the planters of stones in the region. The acceptance and fulfillment of it on the basis of collective efforts by all the interested sides, including the PLO and Western Europe, would be a real contribution to achieving detente. Will the new U.S. administration take this into account? Let us wait and see....

Ruling Washington and those people who have still not abandoned their attempts to defame the Soviet Union's policy, particularly with regard to Afghanistan, and who stubbornly continue to sow stones in the Near East did not expect the now well-known proposals of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on military detente in the Persian Gulf region which has become an increasingly dangerous hotbed of international tension. The proposals took account of the fact that this region is situated close to Soviet borders.

I have recalled the "Brezhnev plan," as the Beirut newspapers called his proposals, to help those U.S. mass media which are trying to guess when the Soviet Union will begin to "break through" to the warm seas of the Indian Ocean. The head of the Soviet state's proposals show with total clarity to what our country is actually making a "breathrough"--to military and political detente. And not only in the Persian Gulf zone but in the whole world, too. The Soviet Union remains true to the struggle for the ideals of detente now on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, too.

Will the new U.S. administration accept the "Brezhnev plan"? Once again we must apply the saying: Let us wait and see. However, one thing can be said in advance--that to continue sowing stones in the Near East as in the Persian Gulf region is a thankless and, most important, a futile matter.

LIBYAN BOOK GIVES ACCOUNT OF LIFE, ISLAM IN USSR

LD100947 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 5 Signed to Press 29 Jan 81 p 11

[O. Fomin book review: "Land of the Soviets Through Arab Eyes; Vivid and Cogent Account of Soviet Reality"]

[Excerpts] "The Myth of the Iron Curtain in the Land of the Soviets (A Libyan's Impressions of the Soviet Union)" is the title of a book by 'Abd al-Wahhab az-Zintani published in Beirut in 1980. The author was the first ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the USSR. He is currently the Jamahiriyah's ambassador to Sudan. His idea of writing a book was enthusiastically supported by the Libyan-Soviet Friendship Society, of which he is a member.

The author's attempts to compare the paths of development taken by the Soviet Union and the Arab countries and his reflections on Soviet impressions of the Arab homeland's problems and destiny are of special interest.

From the first line of the book to the last the reader always has the feeling that it is written not merely by an objective analyst, but by a true friend of the Soviet Union. Indeed, the author does not conceal his sympathies. "I feel I have an obligation to discharge a debt to my Soviet friends and the great soviet land which I loved with all my heart." Expressing the firm conviction that all Arabs must remain grateful to the Soviet Union for its multifaceted assistance, he says: "My motive for writing the book was the feelings which filled me of gratitude to a country that has given us Arabs so much without asking for anything in return."

In the foreword to his book 'Abd al-Wahhab az-Zintani writes that the book's tone and conclusions cannot be ascribed to membership of a communist party, immediately making the proviso that by this statement he in no way wishes to "belittle the communist ideology and underestimate the role of communists, in whatever country they may operate. I am an Arab patriot," he says, "who learned patriotism and implacability in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism from that great friend of the Soviet people--Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir." As a Nasirist by political conviction, he is grateful to the Soviet Union not only for its general help to the Arab national liberation struggle, but also for its support of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in all his progressive initiatives.

The foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and Soviet people's sentiments convince the author of our country's love of peace and its readiness to do its utmost to preserve world peace: "The Soviet people have paid too high a price for the opportunity of peaceful development for the struggle for peace to be mere talk so far as they are concerned."

"The Secret of the Soviet Socialist Republics' Unity" is the headline the author uses for one section of the book, in which he writes in detail of the Soviet socialist republic's constitutional rights and in particular the right, guaranteed by the country's supreme law, to self-determination up to and including secession. In the process he focuses attention on the fact that so far no republic has taken advantage of this right. And this is no accident: The secret of the unity of the Soviet republics and the 100-plus nations and nationalities inhabiting the USSR lies in the CPSU's pursuit of a Leninist nationalities policy. The equality of republics and nations in the multinational soviet land is not just juridical and enshrined in the constitution, but is also actual.

In comprehensively analyzing the main directions of nationalities policy in the USSR the author seeks to convey their content to the Arab reader in a specific and accessible form. An entire chapter about the union republics' comprehensive development programs is devoted to this. The chapter makes extensive use of 25th CPSU Congress materials.

In discussing the unity and great achievements of the USSR's peoples and nationalities, some of whom have in the lifetime of a single generation traveled a distance equivalent to centuries, striding from feudalism to socialism, 'Abd al-Wahhab az-Zintani at the same time shares with the reader his reflections on ways of achieving Arab unity, on scientific socialism and on the possibility of employing Soviet experience on Arab soil. He reaches the conclusion that the Arab world, which is today divided into 21 countries with different political regimes, can create a mighty united state by taking as its basis the experience of the formation of the USSR. The problems involved in achieving complete Arab unity can be solved only by transforming Arab society into a socialist society, he emphasizes.

The Position of the Islamic Religion in the USSR

An-Nasir in the Moscow mosque, the Friday prayers of Muslims in Tashkent, the Islamic monuments of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, priceless medieval manuscripts are just some of the subjects of the photographs designed, the author intends, to buttress his account of the position of the Muslim religion in the USSR. "I approached the study of this aspect of Soviet life with a real will, since I am a believing Muslim myself," 'Abd al-Wahhab az-Zintani stresses. "During my first visit to the mosque in Moscow, which I found to be in no way different from the Mosques in any Arab capital, I wondered just how long we Arabs are going to carry on believing Western propagandists' fairytales about Soviet reality."

The Libyan ambassador had every opportunity to see for himself the falsity of the Western fabrications about the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union and the relationship between religion and the state. "Before coming to the USSR," he writes, "I had heard a great deal about the religious persecution and discrimination which it is claimed take place there." While working in Moscow and making trips round the country he visited mosques, churches and clerical educational establishments and met with religious figures and believers and he testifies that Muslims in the Soviet Union are free to perform religious rites and to follow the traditions of the Islamic way of life. All citizens in the country have the right to profess, besides Islam, any other religion or no religion at all.

With a searching gaze the ambassador of Libya, which has chosen the road of social progress, examines the features of the society of the world's first victorious socialist state. He admires Soviet people's moral makeup, their attitude toward the motherland and toward work, and their profound internationalism. The main characteristic of Soviet society so far as 'Abd al-Wahhab az-Zintani is concerned is the steady growth of working people's material well-being, based on the triumph of social and national justice. The Soviet man has "a secure present and a brilliant future," he concludes, and the social system is a guarantee of that.

Relations of Solidarity

The author repeatedly touches on the topic of Arab-Soviet relations in the book. The Great October Socialist Revolution exposed the imperialists' conspiracy against the Arab peoples, 'Abd al-Wahhab az-Zintani stresses in an allusion to the Soviet Government's publication in November 1917 of the secret Sykes-Picot agreement on the division of spheres of influence in the Arab East, which was concluded by Britain and France in 1916. By this act the Soviet Government warned the Arabs of the danger that was menaching them, which helped to intensify their anti-imperialist struggle.

The book describes the brightest episodes in the history of Arab-Soviet relations and, in particular, the resolute stance adopted by the Soviet Union, which played a crucial role in thwarting the triple imperialist aggression against Egypt in 1956. Expressing profound gratitude to the Soviet people for the help they have always given the Arabs in their struggle for national independence and social progress, he exposes imperialist circles' attempts to undermine the Arab countries' friendship with the Soviet Union--their natural and proven ally. In the process he cogently refutes the Western propaganda thesis that the atheist Soviet Union cannot be the friend of Arab Muslims.

DELEGATION LEAVES TO ATTEND ISRAELI CP CONGRESS

LD092328 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, First Deputy Department Chief of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Bazovskiy has left Moscow today for Tel Aviv to take part in the work of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel.

REPORTAGE ON MARSHAL OGARKOV'S VISIT TO CUBA

Departure From Moscow

AU100751 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] On 6 February, following an invitation by Army Gen Raul Castro, member of the Politburo, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, USSR First Deputy Defense Minister and Chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov departed for a friendly visit.

At Sheremetevo Airport Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov was seen off by USSR First Deputy Defense Minister and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Air Force A.I. Koldunov and General of the Army S.K. Kurkotkin, Deputy Chiefs of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces Col Gen V. Ya. Abolins, Admiral N.N. Amelko and other Soviet generals, admirals and officers.

Severo Aguirre del Cristo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR, and Col D. Montseny Vaca, military, naval and air force attache at the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR, were also among those who came to see Marshal N.V. Ogarkov off.

Arrival in Cuba

LD101521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Havana, 7 Feb, TASS--Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, has arrived here on a friendly visit at the invitation of Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first vice president of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. At the capital's Jose Marti International Airport he was welcomed by R. Castro, Cuban military leaders and other officials. The welcoming party included V.I. Vorotnikov, USSR ambassador to Cuba.

On the same day Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov visited a memorial complex dedicated to the memory of A. Maceo and M. Gomez, heroes of the Cuban people's liberation struggle against the Spanish colonialists and laid a wreath at the foot of the monument.

SOVIETS DENY SUPPLYING WEAPONS TO SALVADORANS

LD080036 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Feb, TASS--Referring to the military junta in Salvador, a representative of the United States Department of State asserted that the Soviet Union allegedly supplies weapons to rebels in Salvador.

This falsehood circulated by the State Department has the aim of justifying the United States' deliveries of weapons and military equipment to the fascist junta in Salvador. The U.S. weapons received by the United States' placemen are used for terroristic operations against the Salvadoran people.

ESTONIAN PARTY CONGRESS OPENING REPORTED

LD101441 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Congress Diary"]

[Excerpts] The 18th Estonian CP Congress opened in Tallin yesterday, 28 January.

Delegates representing the republic's communists, who number more than 98,000, gathered at the congress in buoyant mood. The period between the republican party organization's 17th and 18th congresses was one of great achievements. A further step was taken along the road of Soviet Estonia's economic and social development in the name of the party's declared supreme goal--enhancing the well-being of Soviet people.

Estonia's communists and all its working people, in fraternal unity with the country's other peoples, are monolithically rallied around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the runup to the 26th CPSU Congress. The precongress labor vigil at enterprises and on farms in the republic is now reaching its apogee.

All this is also giving the delegates reason to be in good spirits and is generating a creative atmosphere which is both festive and businesslike.

At 1000 on behalf of the Estonian CP Central Committee K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, declared the congress open.

A presidium comprising 75 persons was elected.

The presidium members took their places.

The rostrum was mounted by Hero of the Soviet Union A. Meri, chairman of the Estonian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. He moved that the congress elect an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This motion was greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The congress elected a 21-member secretariat.

A decision was unanimously adopted on the election of a 21-member drafting commission.

A 23-member credentials commission was elected.

The congress agenda was approved.

Congress Agenda

1. The Estonian CP Central Committee report and the republic party organization's next tasks.

2. The Estonian CP Auditing Commission's report.

3. Discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

4. Election of the Estonian CP central organs and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

The report on the second item was delivered by Z. Shishkina, chairman of the Estonian CP Auditing Commission.

A debate on the reports then began. Taking part in it were: N. Yuganson, first secretary of the Tallin Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor E. Paap, tunneler in the Estonslanets production association's Estoniya mine; V. Udam, first secretary of the Pyanuskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor V. Mynzu, leader of a team of plasterers of the Tallinstroy tru[illegible]; Yu. Niysuke, first secretary of the Rakvereskiy Raykom; E. Kallas, chairman of the Vambola Kolkhoz, Vilyandiskiy Rayon; I. Toome, first secretary of the Tartu Gorkom; Col Gen S. Stychinskiy, chief of staff of the Red Banner Baltic Military District; M. Kald, milkmaid on the Syrve Sovkhoz, Kingiseppskiy Rayon; and K. Rebane, president of the Estonian Academy of Sciences.

Fanfares sounded in the auditorium. The greetings extended to the congress delegates by the republic's Pioneers and Komsomol mmebers was the younger generation's oath of loyalty to the party cause, to the immortal Lenin's cause.

The congress heard and approved the credential commission's report, which was delivered by its chairman, L. Shishov.

A commission for the preparation of the congress' draft resolution was elected.

The congress received greetings telegrams from the 29th Belorussian CP Congress delegates, the Central Committees of the Ukrainian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Tadzhik, Kirgiz and Turkmen Communist Parties, the Moscow Gorkom and a number of obkoms, and also numerous greetings messages, letters and labor reports from collectives of working people in our republic.

Collectives of the Tallin M.I. Kalinin electrical engineering plant, the Tallin I. Lauristin machine building plant, the Pribaltiskaya GRES named for the Lenin Komsomol, the Estonian fishing industry production association, the Kokhtla-Yarve V.I. Lenin shale chemicals production association, the Estonslanets production association, the Estonian marine steamship company; the Vinnitskiy model [oporno-pokazatelnyy] Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum named for the 25th CPSU Congress in Rakvereskiy Rayon, the Vambola Kolkhoz of Vilyandiskiy Rayon, the Rakhu Kolkhoz of Pylvaskiy Rayon, the Oktober fishing kolkhoz of Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon; the Tallin Ed. Vilde Pedagogical Institute and many others reported on their successes in the precongress labor vigial.

Taking part in the congress's work are Ya. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, and CPSU Central Committee executive N. Mitkin.

The congress will continue its work on 29 January.

CONCLUSION OF LITHUANIAN PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

LD101627 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congress Diary"]

[Text] The 18th Lithuanian CP Congress continued its work on 30 January.

The morning session began at 1000 under the chairmanship of A. Brazauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

A report "On the CPSU Central Committee's Draft for the 26th Party Congress, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" was delivered by R. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the debates were: I. Guretskas, first secretary of the Klaypeda Lithuanian CP Gorkom; V. Sneshka, first secretary of the Kaunasskiy Lithuanian CP Raykom; party group organizer A. Simonavichyus, driver at the Plunge motor transport enterprise; P. Mitskunas, minister of trade; Z. Belitskene, animal specialist on the K. Pozhely Kolhoz, Ukmergskiy Rayon; P. Morkunas, director of the Shyaulyay television plant; Yu. Matulis, president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences; Yu. Antanaytis, secretary of the Lithuanian Republic Trade Unions Council; and V. Asachev, first secretary of the Rokishkskiy Lithuanian CP Raykom.

N. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the congress.

A concluding address was delivered by R. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The 18th Lithuanian CP Congress has received greetings telegrams from the congresses of the fraternal republic's communist parties, Communist Party Central Committees, the Moscow Gorkom and obkoms. They express sincere greetings to the congress delegates and all the communists and working people of Soviet Lithuania and wishes for new successes in developing the republic's economy and culture, improving the working people's well-being and ensuring a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

Greetings telegrams were also sent by the Erfurt District SED Committee, the Bialystok Voivodship PZPR Committee and the Hajdu-Bihar Megye MSZMP Committee.

Many greetings telegrams and labor reports were received from the republic's labor collectives, scientific institutions and educational establishments, cultural enlightenment institutions and public organizations.

The congress sent reply telegrams expressing thanks for the greetings.

The congress delegates elected by secret ballot the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the Auditing Commission and the 26th CPSU Congress delegates.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, reported on the plenum of the newly elected central committee which was held to discuss organizational questions.

With great enthusiasm the delegates adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text of the letter was read out by L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The congress agenda was completed. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, addressed the congress delegates and guests.

We note with great satisfaction, Comrade P. Grishkyavichus said, that our congress has been a vivid expression of the cohesion of Soviet Lithuania's communists and working people around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The party teaches us to strive constantly for a true party style of work and a party approach in all spheres of activity. We must focus our attention still more on unresolved tasks and mobilize all reserves to significantly increase social production efficiency and create the best conditions for the satisfaction of every person's material and spiritual needs.

The party's tasks and the struggle to resolve them impose special responsibility on every communist. Thus we will raise the standard of our work still higher and do everything to continue to justify, always and everywhere, the lofty title of communist and members of our Leninist party.

We are firmly convinced that you, comrades delegates, on returning to your collectives, will make every effort to achieve new victories in communist building.

Permit me, dear comrades, to wish you and, through you, all the republic's communists and working people great successes in fulfilling and overfulfilling plans and socialist pledges.

We are approaching the 26th party congress. The preparations for the congress have become a powerful mobilizing factor for great political and labor enthusiasm. The "Basic Guidelines" for economic and social development outlined by the party and the tremendous program for further increasing the people's prosperity inspire the working people and spur them on to new achievements.

Permit me on your behalf and on behalf of all the republic's party organization to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that Soviet Lithuania's working people will devote all their forces, knowledge and energy to implementing the party's great intentions and will make a fitting contribution to strengthening our socialist motherland's economic and defense might.

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

The 18th Lithuanian CP Congress was declared closed. The delegates and guests stood and sang the party anthem, the "Internationale."

POSTCONGRESS PLENUM ELECTS LITHUANIAN CP OFFICIALS

LD101619 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee elected by the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress was held on 30 January 1981. It discussed organizational questions.

P. Grishkyavichus was elected first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, N. Dybenko second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, and V. Astrauskas, A. Brazauskas and L. Shepetis secretaries of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau.

The following were elected members of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau: P. Grishkyavichus, A. Barkauskas, R. Songayla, N. Dybenko, V. Astrauskas, A. Barauskas, A. Brazauskas, K. Kayris, V. Sakalauskas, A. Fereisas and L. Shepetis.

The following were elected candidate members of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau: V. Baltrunas, V. Mikuchyauskas, Yu. Petkyavichyus and Hero of Socialist Labor P. Shileykis, leader of a team of painters at the Vilnyusstroy trust.

The plenum appointed Lithuanian CP Central Committee department chiefs. The following department chiefs were appointed: Party Organizational Work Department--V. Kardamavichyus; Propaganda and Agitation Department--Yu. Kuolelis; Science and Educational Institutions Department--A. Yakaytis; Culture Department--S. Shimkus; Foreign Relations Department--F. Strumilas; Industry Department--L. Maksimovas; Transport and Communications Department--P. Gabrenas; Construction and Municipal Services Department--A. Dauksha; Light and Food Industry Department--A. Kiryushchenko; Agriculture Department--V. Normantas; Trade and Consumer Services Department--N. Raguotis; Administrative Organs Department--A. Buylis; general department--L. Bartoshyavichyus. G. Mogilevtsev was appointed chairman of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Party Commission, and B. Alyukonis--administrator of affairs.

Editors of Lithuanian CP Central Committee press organs were appointed.

G. Zimanas was appointed chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; A. Laurinchyukas editor of the newspaper TIYESA; V. Yemelyanov editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA; Yu. Karosas editor of the newspaper VALSTECHYU LAYKRASHTIS; and L. Romanovich editor of the newspaper CHERVONY SHTANDAR.

PRESS REPORTS ON MOLDAVIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Second Day

LD091531 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report"]

[Text] On 23d January the 15th Moldavian CP Congress continued its work. Then the delegates discussed the reports of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission. The following comrades spoke in the debate: P.V. Voronin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR People's Control Commission; V.S. Nezhivoy, first secretary of the Kaushanskiy Raykom; M.K. Roshko, engineer of the Kishinev locomotive depot; A.A. Zhuchenko, president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences; N.F. Bondarchuk, first secretary of Bendery Gorkom; N.A. Shtefanets, teacher at the Ryshkanskiy Rayon Zaykany Secondary School and outstanding worker in Moldavian public education; V.K. Yarutin, Moldavian SSR minister of rural construction; V.A. Ryabchin, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian Kolkhoz Council; A.S. Kishlap, first secretary of the Orgeyevskiy Gorkom; P.V. Fomichev, chief of the Red Banner Odessa Military District Political Directorate; P.P. Botsu, first secretary of the Moldavian Writers' Union Board; I.V. Gontsa, operator in the Sorokskiy Rayon Kolkhozzhivprom association; D.I. Ivashchuk, Moldavian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming; V.V. Babiy, first secretary of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee; V.K. Vyshku, chairman of the Moldavian Potrebsoyuz board; N.L. Mokrayak, secretary of the Styaua Roshiye knitted goods production association party committee; V.M. Russu, first secretary of the Drokiyevskiy Raykom; and Yu.N. Podolyak, first secretary of the Kagulskiy Raykom.

The congress adopted a decision to end the debate on the report of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and the report of the auditing commission.

Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, delivered a winding-up speech at the congress.

The congress deemed the Moldavian CP Central Committee's political line as correct and its practical activity in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Moldavian CP Congress decisions as satisfactory.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the Moldavian CP Central Committee report and approved the Moldavian CP Auditing Commission's report.

Then a report was heard "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990,'" delivered by Comrade I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers.

After the sitting a big concert was given for the congress delegates and guests by the republic's exponents of the arts.

Today the congress continues its work.

Congress Ends

LD110853 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "15th Moldavian CP Congress Over"]

[Text] The 15th Moldanvian CP Congress continued its work on 24 January 1981. Taking part in the discussion of the report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'" were: Comrades V.M. Hjyukin, first secretary of the Beltsy Gorkom; A.V. Yashan, chairman of the XIX Syezd KPSS Kolkhoz, Brichanskiy Rayon; V.S. Melnik, first secretary of the Novoanenskiy Raykom; S.N. Uzun, toolmaker at the So-Letiye SSSR calculator plant; N.N. Lukyanov, chairman of the Moldvinprom agroindustrial association; and B. Ye. Melnik, rector of the Kishinev V.I. Lenin State University and corresponding member of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences.

The closing speech was delivered by Comrade I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers.

The 15th Moldavian CP Congress unanimously adopted the resolution "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'."

The delegates warmly received the greetings messages to the 15th Moldavian CP Congress from the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress, the 27th Armenian CP Congress, the Moscow Gorkom, the Leningradskiy Obkom, and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Latvian, Kirgiz, Turkmen and Estonian Communist Parties.

The congress received numerous congratulatory telegrams and labor reports from collectives of enterprises, agroindustrial, science-and-production and interfarm associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, institutes, construction sites and establishments, party veterans, Komsomol members and young people, and the republic's working people. They expressed ardent support and complete approval for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

This is graphically manifested in the nationwide political and labor upsurge, the mass scale of socialist competition and the adoption of counterplans and new stepped-up pledges in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. Labor collectives have assured the congress that they will spare neither effort nor energy to implement the 15th Moldavian CP Congress decisions and will greet the forum of the country's communists in a fitting manner.

The congress elected the Moldavian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The delegates adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the conclusion of the congress a speech was delivered by Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

"Our congress is an important landmark in the history of the Moldavian CP--one of the CPSU's combat detachments," Comrade Grossu said. "It has summed up the republican party organization's work in the last 5 years and demonstrated Moldavian communists' unfailing loyalty to V.I. Lenin's behests and consistent implementation of his instructions on consolidating the party's organizational principles, strengthening ties with the masses and increasing the unity and cohesion of its ranks. The congress has shown that the republican party organization is bearing with honor the lofty title of vanguard of Moldavia's working people.

"On behalf of Moldavia's communists, workers, peasants and intelligentsia the congress solemnly assures the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that they will always and in every way stay true to Lenin's immortal teaching and Great October's victorious banner and will unfailingly strengthen the alliance and friendship of the peoples of the USSR and unswervingly and consistently fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty--to augment our beloved motherland's economic and spiritual potential."

The agenda of the 15th Moldavian CP Congress had now been covered. The congress was declared closed. The delegates sang the party anthem, the "Internationale."

The Oktombriye Palace then resounded with salutations in honor of the great Soviet people, the indestructible fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Politburo, and our beloved Communist Party--inspirer and organizer of all our victories.

DISSIDENT BRAILOVSKIY TO STAND TRIAL IN 'SPRING'

LD091337 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Feb 81 p 5

[Report "by our diplomatic staff": "Spring Trial Expected for Dissident"]

[Text] The Russian authorities have indicated that Dr Viktor Brailovskiy, 44, a leading Jewish dissident, will stand trial in the spring for "anti-Soviet activities." So far he has not been charged.

A report reaching London says that Dr Brailovskiy, who was arrested last November, has been moved from Moscow's ordinary Butyrki Prison to the Lefortovo Prison which is used by the KGB security police for interrogation.

It is understood that his wife was told that her husband would be undergoing two months of questioning. Dr Brailovskiy is a cyberneticist.

CSA RELEASES DATA ON EQUIPMENT PREPARATION

LD110528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has released data about the progress being made in preparing agricultural equipment on sovkhoz and kolkhoz. The repair of tractors, motor vehicles and implements needed for spring fieldwork is proceeding faster than last year. It is characteristic that grain-harvesting combines and equipment for fodder procurement are also being repaired at a higher rate. However, preparation of powerful tractors with a high work rate [energonasyshchennyy] remains behind. Accumulation of winter moisture has been completed on almost 14 million hectares in the Russian federation. This work is proceeding particularly actively in Omskaya Oblast, Bashkirskaya, Tatarskaya ASSRs and on the farms of Western Siberia. Watering work is in progress in the Central Asian republics.

SOLOMENTSEV ATTENDS CHEMICALIZATION CONFERENCE

LD070230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Summary] "An all-Russian conference on chemicalization of agriculture is being held today in Moscow, with Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, taking part." The chairman of the production-scientific association Rostelkhozkhimiya, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Belchenko, spoke on the tasks of the agrochemical service. Half of the total increase in crop yields in the RSFSR, and two-thirds of it in the Non-Chernozem Zone is now due to fertilizers. Every ruble invested in crop protection yields four rubles' worth of increased produce.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES PLENUM ON STOCKRAISING

LD101115 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Intensive Development for Stockraising"]

[Excerpts] Lalinin (Tashkentskaya Oblast), 23 Jan--Sharply increasing production of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products--that is the aim which the workers of Kalininskiy Rayon, Tashkentskaya Oblast, have set themselves. The questions of the further development of stockraising were examined at a raykom plenum held here today. R. Kambarov, first secretary of the Kalininskiy Raykom, delivered a report on the results of the 19th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum and the rayon organization tasks in fulfilling measures for the development of stockraising in 1981-85.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum. Noting that Kalininskiy Rayon stockmen have recently achieved definite successes in developing the sector, he stressed at the same time that there are still many untapped reserves on the rayon's farms. Boosting public sector stockraising is an urgent task for all party committees, all communists and all agricultural workers. It is essential to continue work on increasing the livestock and poultry population and to constantly strengthen the fodder base so that it accords more fully with the requirements of intensively developing stockraising. Attention must be devoted to improving the fodder crop yield and the quality of feed. Party organizations must keep the question of developing stockraising at the center of their attention every day and do everything to ensure that the measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress and the decisions of the 19th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum are successfully implemented.

ADMIRAL SPIRIDONOV'S DEATH IN PLANE CRASH REPORTED

LD100028 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb,TASS--While discharging his service duties, Commander of the Pacific Fleet Admiral Emil Spiridonov died in an air crash. An obituary published today by Moscow newspapers and signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, other Soviet leaders and prominent military commanders, says that the USSR Armed Forces have lost a true son of the Communist Party and the socialist country, a prominent military commander who has given much of his time and energy to the strengthening of the Soviet Navy.

Spiridonov was born on September 26, 1925. He linked the whole of his adult life with the Navy in which he began to serve in October 1942. Following graduation from the Higher Naval School he was commander of a military unit, a submarine, chief of staff and commander of a large unit. From 1973, he served as commander of a flotilla, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet and from 1979 as commander of the fleet. In all these posts, Emil Spiridonov displayed a high sense of responsibility for the assignments entrusted to him, the principled approach of a party member, creative imagination in tackling the tasks at hand, modesty and an able combination of insistence on discipline and concern for the servicemen. He worked very much to further increase the military preparedness of the fleet, to improve the level of training and education of the servicemen. Displaying initiative, firmness and persistence in the pursuit of the goal, Emil Spiridonov enjoyed the profound respect of his comrades and a high authority in the navy.

Other Casualties

LD101358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb (TANJUG)--A group of admirals, generals, officers, NCO's and staff of the Pacific Fleet of the Soviet Navy were killed in a plane crash 3 days ago. The number of fatalities and the place where the accident occured have not been published. Those killed include three high-ranking officers: Adm Emil Spiridonov, commander of the Pacific Fleet for the past 2 years; Vice Adm Vladimir Sabaneyev, head of the Political Directorate of the fleet; and Air Force Lt Gen Georgiy Pavlov, commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet air arm. The announcement about the death of these three senior Soviet officers was published in the Moscow press today.

GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD

LD031041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 2

[Correspondent report: "On Communists' Suggestions"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of the implementation of the criticisms and suggestions made by communists at report-and-election meetings and party conferences. The report delivered by Lt Gen V. Nechayev, first deputy chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, and the speeches noted the high activeness of communists during the report-and-election campaign and their vanguard role in the competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress. It was emphasized that the implementation of criticisms and suggestions will make it possible to commission considerable reserves for improving the work of military councils, commanders, political organs, staffs and party organizations on further enhancing combat readiness.

The session was addressed by Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate.

The results of the discussion were summed up by Army Gen V. Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense.

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12 Feb. 1981